DECEMBER 14, 1946

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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THE FRONT PAGE

The Price of Security

THE objection of South Africa to the intervention of U.N. in the matter of its treatment of persons from India is based on the claim that that treatment, in so far as it is objected to by India, is one of the "matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state" and which are therefore excluded from the operation of the U.N. Charter. The question is a test case on the subject of what constitutes domestic jurisdiction. If it had not been taken against South Africa it might easily have been taken against Canada for certain of our disfranchisement and property laws in Western provinces, and Canada would have resisted it precisely as South Africa is doing.

Nevertheless the whole hope of world peace rests on the ability of the international authority to intervene in some of the matters which have hitherto been held to be absolutely matters of domestic jurisdiction. The refusal of South Africa to accept the decision of the Assembly may be taken for granted. The two countries will report that they have been unable to get together, and ultimately we may suppose that the question will reach the International Court of Justice, where it should have been sent in the first place. A decision by that court that U.N. has the right of intervention would be a very different thing from a mere vote of the Assembly; and a decision that it has not would merely show that the line of domestic jurisdiction is a little further out than some have supposed. The line will have to be drawn, and drawn authoritatively, some time or other, and when it is drawn every nation which is loyal to the idea of collective security will have to accept it. That is the minimum price of collective security. Canadians as well as South Africans may as well take notice.

The Plebiscite

THE difficulty about holding plebiscites which can have no effect in operation is that people are not impelled to vote according to the way they wish the question decided, and you never know what reasons will impel them to vote one way or the other. In the Toronto cocktail referendum, for example, the Communists have received orders to vote against the lounges, as a means of hitting at the Drew government, and it will be extremely difficult for the Prohibitionists to figure out how much of the Anti vote is theirs and how much belongs to Controller Stewart Smith. As they invited this development it is not necessary to sympathize with them too much.

Premier Drew made a good argument for the new legislation in his broadcast last week, but it would have been very much better if it had had a little less of the "I'm telling you" note and a little more of the note of confidence in the moderation and practical good sense of the people of Ontario. Unfortunately a plebiscite on any question connected with the sale of liquor is a wholly inadequate way of getting that practical good sense to declare itself, at any rate in a city like Toronto where half the electorate habitually abstain from the polls. We have no doubt that a large majority of the people of Toronto desire that the drinking of alcoholic beverages should be done in more civilized circumstances than the present beverage rooms and hotel bedrooms; and we think they are right. But that majority has not the apostolic fervor of the people who are opposed to all drinking, and it would certainly be much less adequately represented on the ballots.

Ordinarily we are quite willing that people who are not sufficiently concerned for what they regard as good government to turn out and vote for it should have to put up with whatever kind of government the other people vote them into; but in the matter of intelligent regulation of the alcohol trade the problem is too serious to be settled by the votes of 30 or 35 per cent of the electorate whether they give a majority for or against lounges. There is nothing sacrosanct about municipal local option; even the Prohibitionists are not in favor of it so long as they can get the province to settle the question in their way, and if an Act were passed abolishing beverage rooms they would oppose any suggestion of a local vote on its application. It is being urged for the large cities in the cocktail matter, not on any general principle, but simply and solely as a last resort for the possible defeat of what we regard as a wise and beneficial change in the system of handling alcoholic beverages. That the new system will not immediately undo all the evils of private (chiefly bedroom) drinking that have arisen as the consequence of prohibiting the public consumption of spirits is unfortunately true; but it should by degrees improve the whole atmosphere of alcohol consumption in the province—which at the moment is worse than at any time since the beginning of the "noble experiment."

—Photo by Robert D. McAllister.

A Rossland, B.C., farmer comes back from town with Christmas parcels and mail for family and neighbors.

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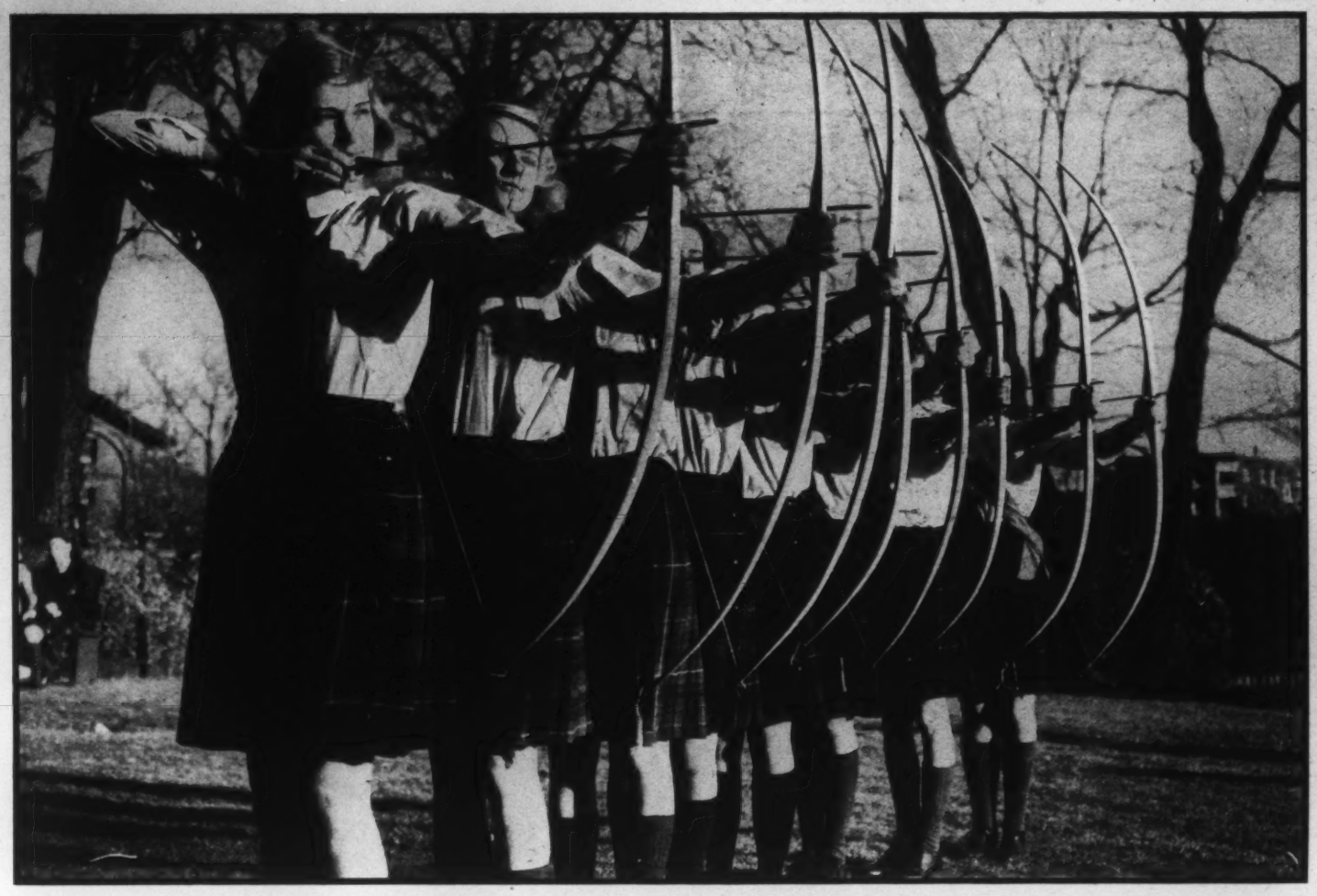
The Power of Exile

THE Supreme Court of Canada, consulted on the order-in-council by which the Canadian Government took action to deport certain persons of Japanese racial origin, gave an opinion that this operation was beyond the powers of the Government in the case of persons who were born Canadian citizens. The Privy Council has overruled even that exception, and has declared that Parliament can confer upon the Dominion Government, in time of emergency, the power to deport

(Continued on Page Five)

Canada's Archers Range in Age from 10 to 75



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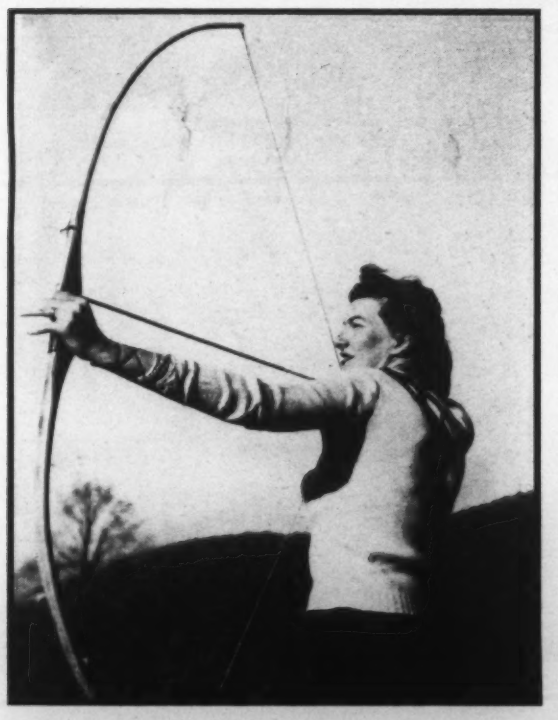


Canada's top lady archer, Mrs. Mitchele.

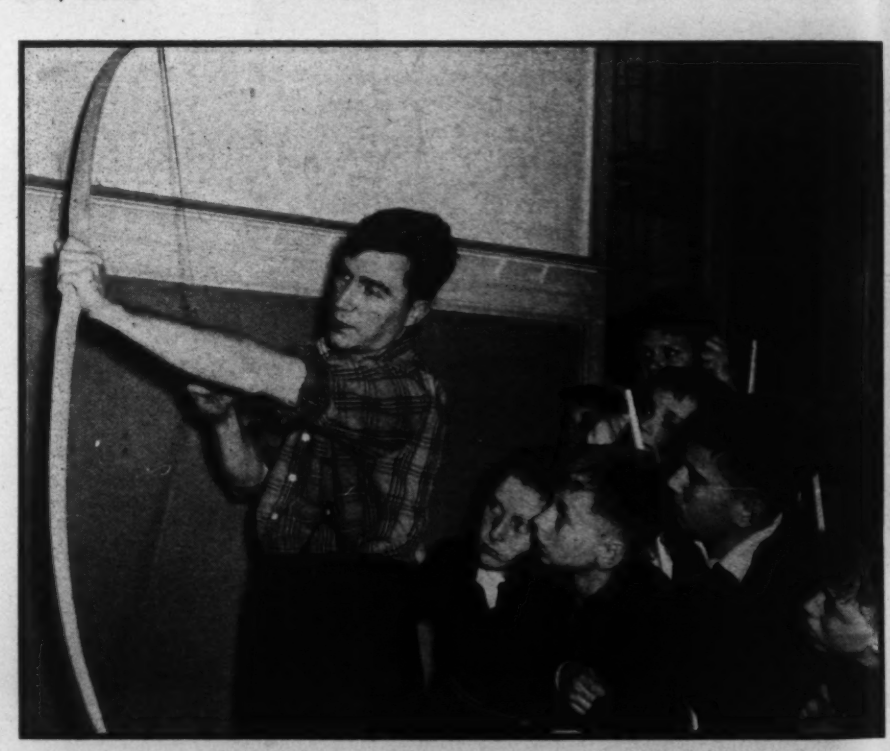
Story and Pictures by
Eric R. Adams

THE bow and arrow is so old that we can only guess at its antiquity. Although some estimate that the weapon was invented 20,000 to 50,000 years ago, its place of origin is unknown. Until shortly before World War I the bow and arrow was still an official weapon of China.

Canada's archery enthusiasts number some 50,000, counting those who shoot at schools or whose interest is otherwise rather casual. The Dominion features about 30 archery clubs covering most of the provinces and amongst skilled and active enthusiasts there is at least one man who is 75 years of age. Youngest serious archer is a 10-year-old boy.

Canada's archers indulge in every form of the sport. Some of them hunt with bows and arrows. Indoor and outdoor target shooting has many followers. "Roving courses" in which archers shoot at a series of targets spaced throughout woods is another form the sport takes, and shooting for distance is additional variation.

Disillusioning as it may be, Canada's best archers and their equipment could more than beat famous archers of long ago. The American Indian, for example, has been grossly over-rated. For his weapons he often had to use poor woods such as hickory, ash, elm, walnut, mulberry and cedar. His cunning in stalking, rather than archery skill, brought him results. England's archers were good, but modern bows are much better than theirs were.



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Standard 4-ft. targets for tournaments where ranges run up to 100 yards are shown being made by silk screen process.

Enthusiasts make own tackle. Average archers whose interest is only casual spend $10 to $15 for what they need.

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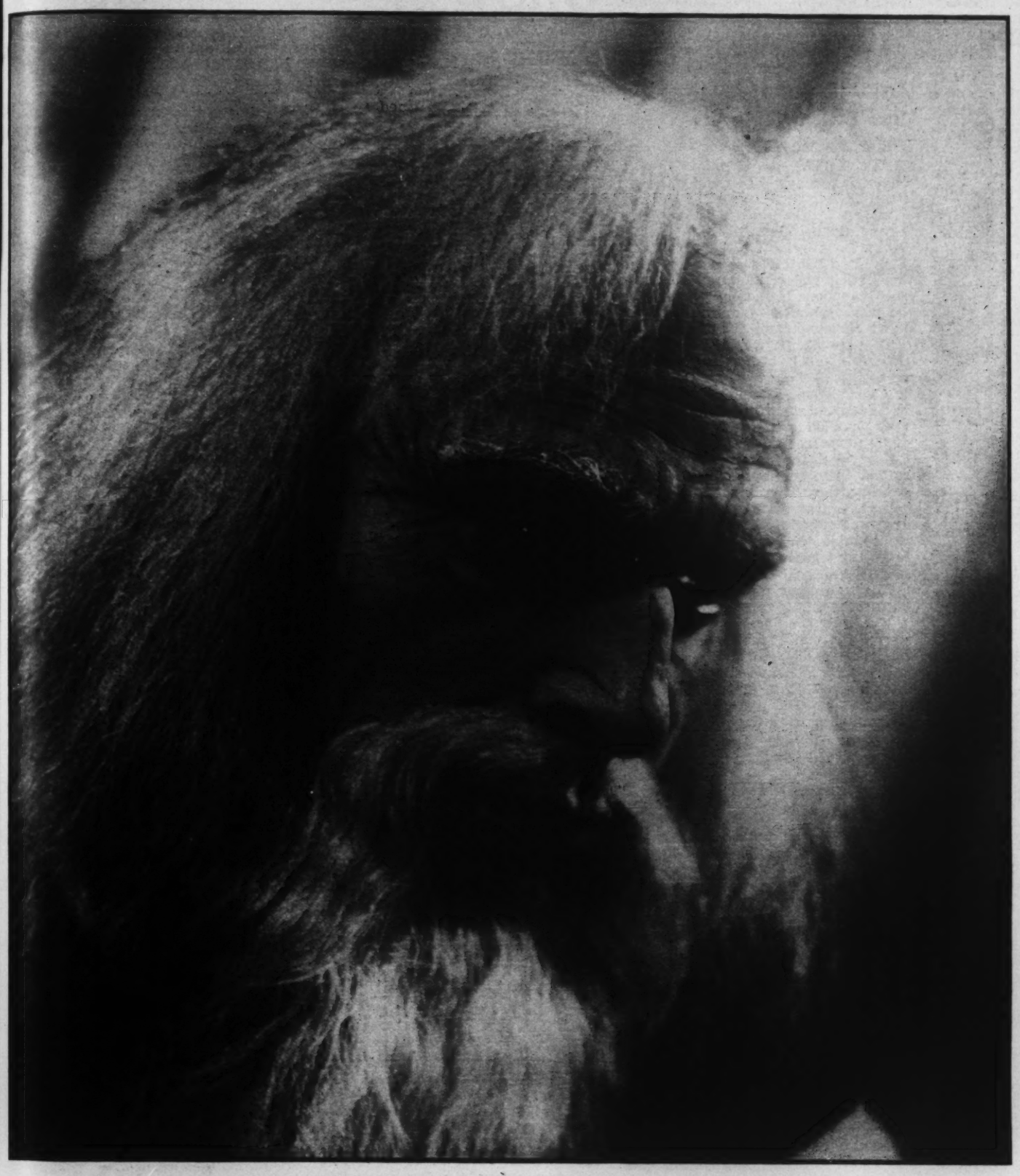
Olivier Almost Slays "King Lear" Dragon!



Olivier's interpretation of Lear is traditional, in the sense that no psychiatric tricks are used, but extremely sensitive. As he sinks lower in his fortunes and grows madder, he becomes a figure of commanding proportions and terrible strength.

Pamela Brown's Goneril is a triumph of sinuous, sexy, self-seeking ambition. Both the sisters remind one of . . .

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By Graham McInnes

IT NEEDS a performance as rich and imaginative as that of the Old Vic Theatre Company under Laurence Olivier to prove Charles Lamb's hackneyed statement that "King Lear" cannot be acted is not far short of the truth.

This superb production, which has just completed a highly-successful run at the New Theatre in London's St. Martin's Lane, makes one realize how hard it is to produce continually effective theatre out of this most rugged and diffuse of Shakespeare's great tragedies. For the stage illusion must be re-inforced to an almost impossible degree by the audience's imagination.

The strain on the average theatre-goer's credulity is continuous and heavy. There is, first, the spectacle of an old man so far gone in dotage as to divide his kingdom according to the verbally expressed love of his three daughters. There is the incredible gullibility of both Edgar and Gloucester before Edmund the Bastard's transparent machinations. There is the almost impossible scene of the blinding of Gloucester by Regan and Cornwall. There is the fantastic exchange of billet-doux between Regan, Goneril and Edmund; the difficult assumption that Lear will not see through the faithful Kent's disguise, nor Gloucester, though blind, recognize his own son; the ludicrous episode of Gloucester's fall from the sham cliff; the inhuman priggishness of Edgar and the spuriously hasty conversion of Edmund in Act V.

In the darker, more closely-knit tragedies of "Macbeth" and "Othello" the producer faces fewer difficulties; while "Hamlet" is traditionally a play with which to experiment. But with "Lear," so rarely performed and so little known, Olivier's production must rank as a triumph.

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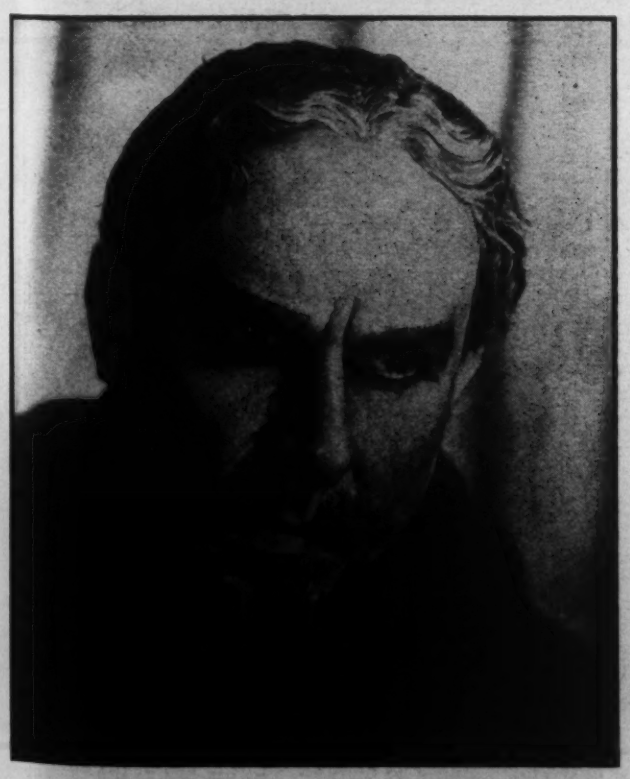
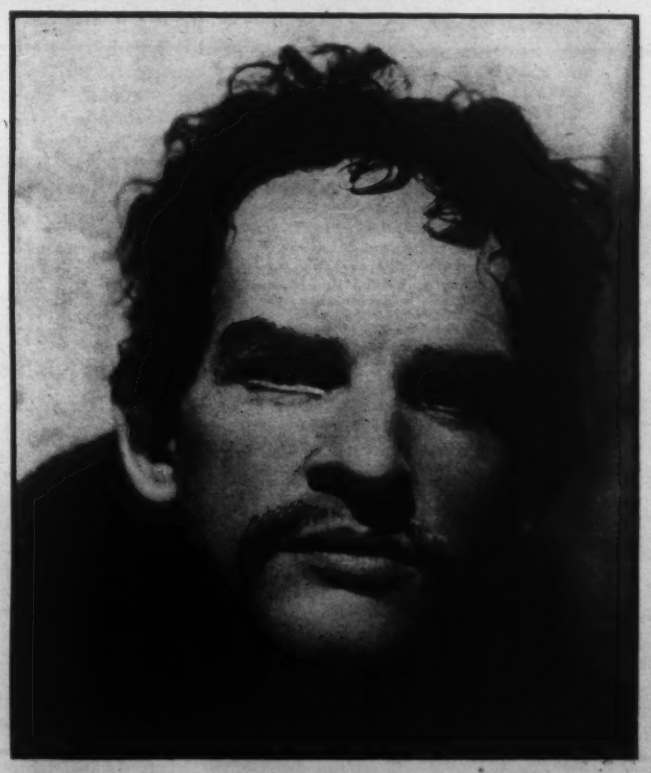


As Kent, Nicholas Hannen is fittingly devoted, following his master around like a faithful mastiff.



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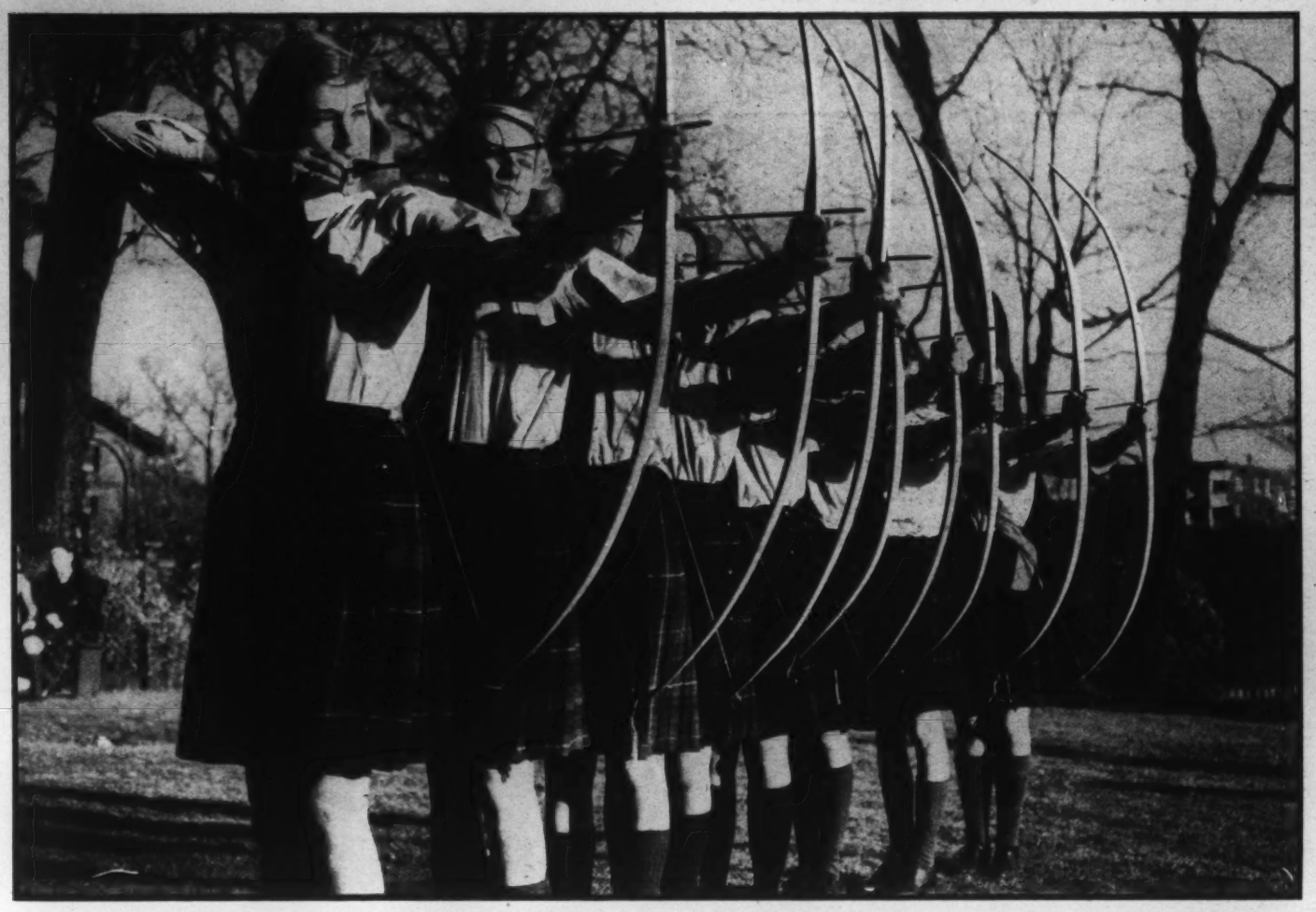

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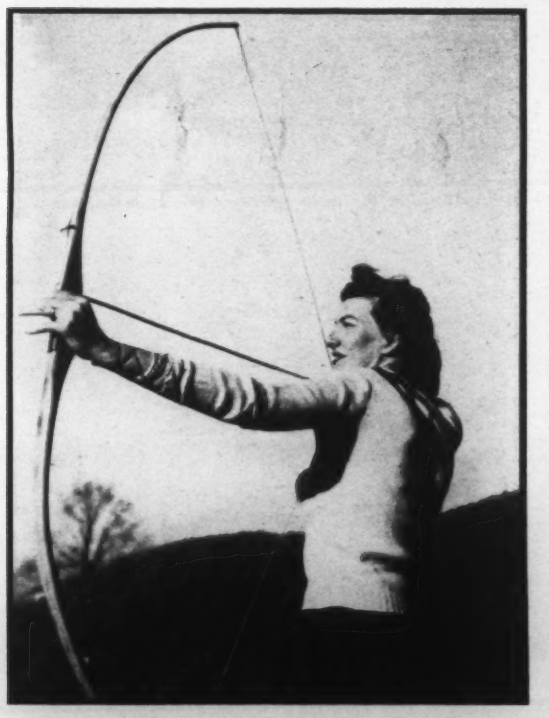

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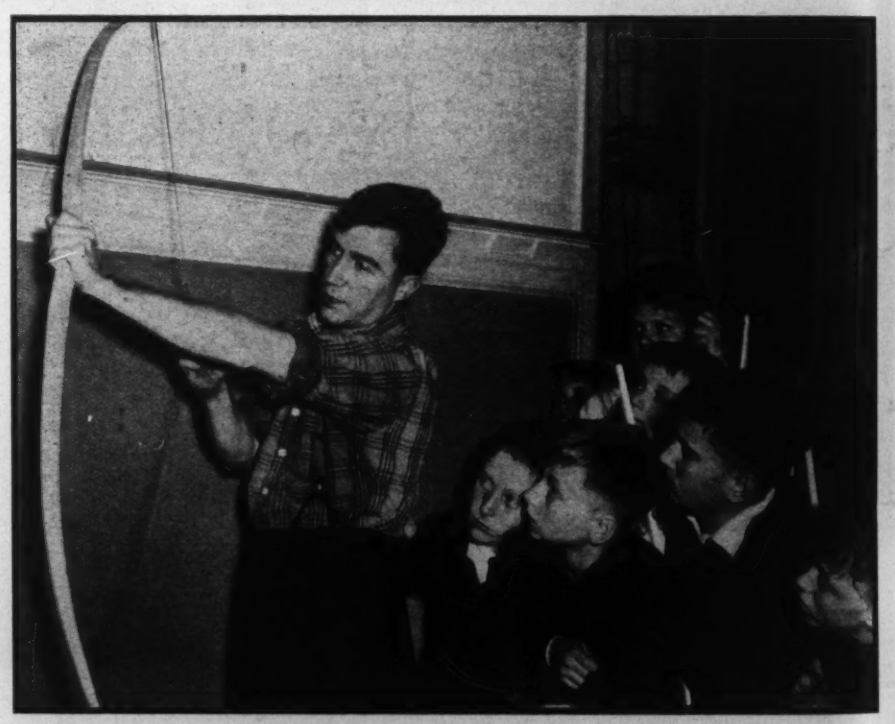

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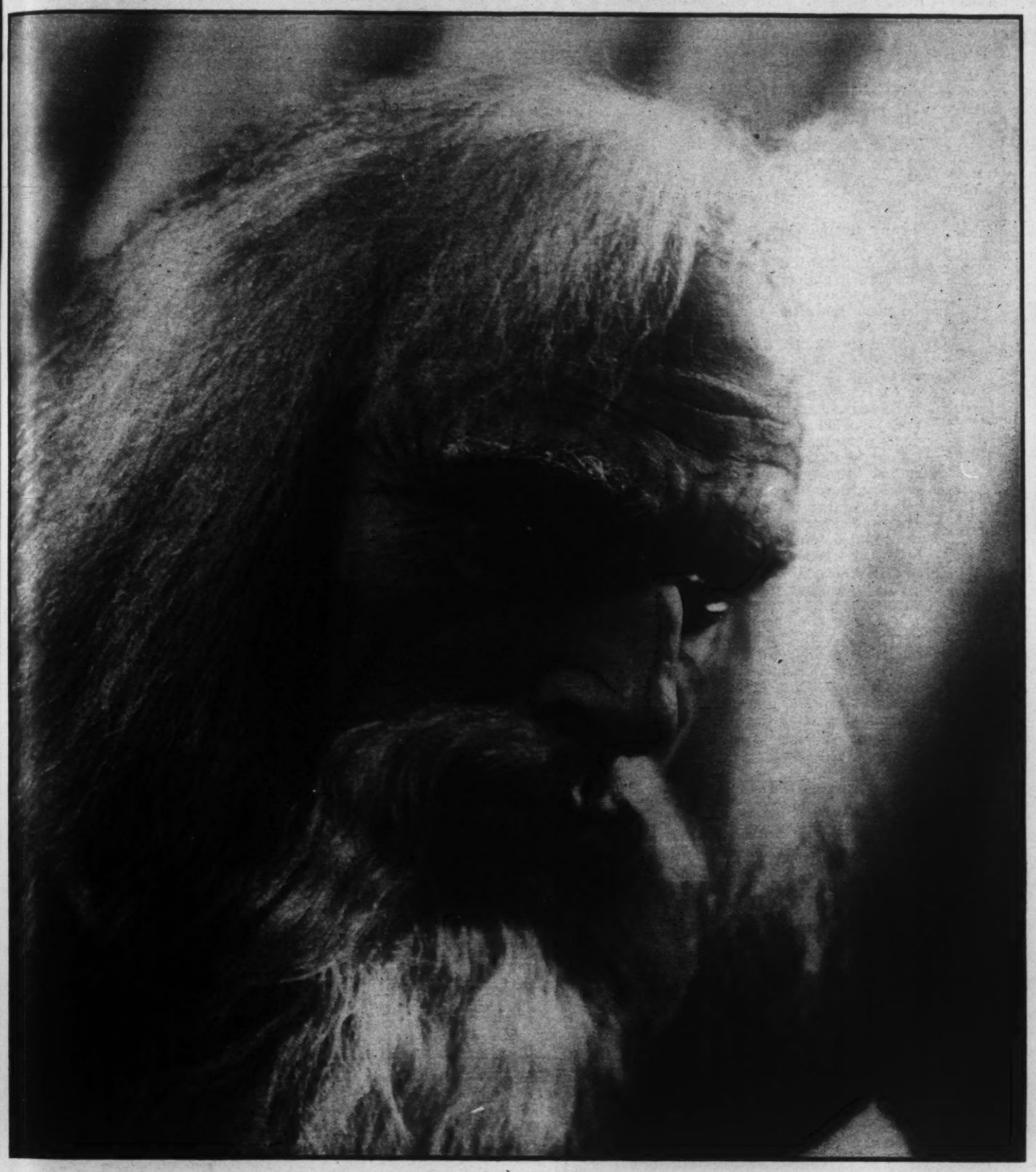

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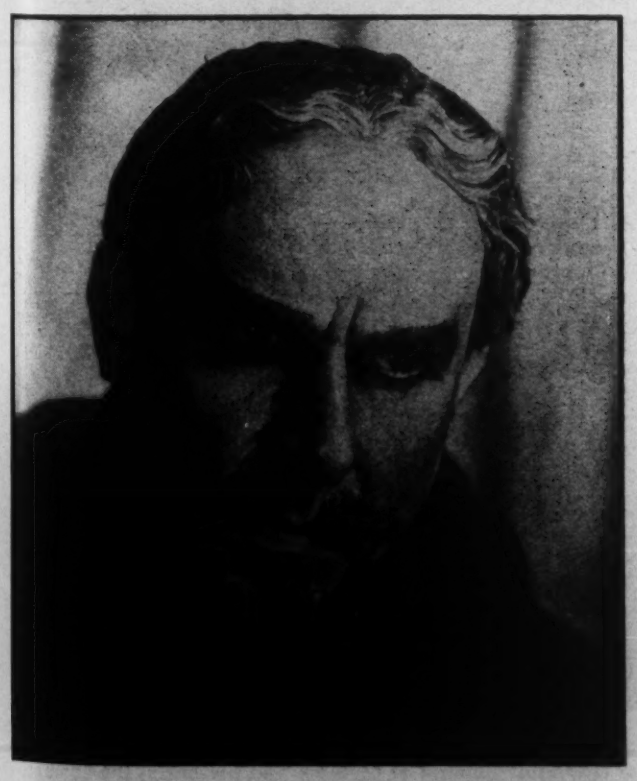

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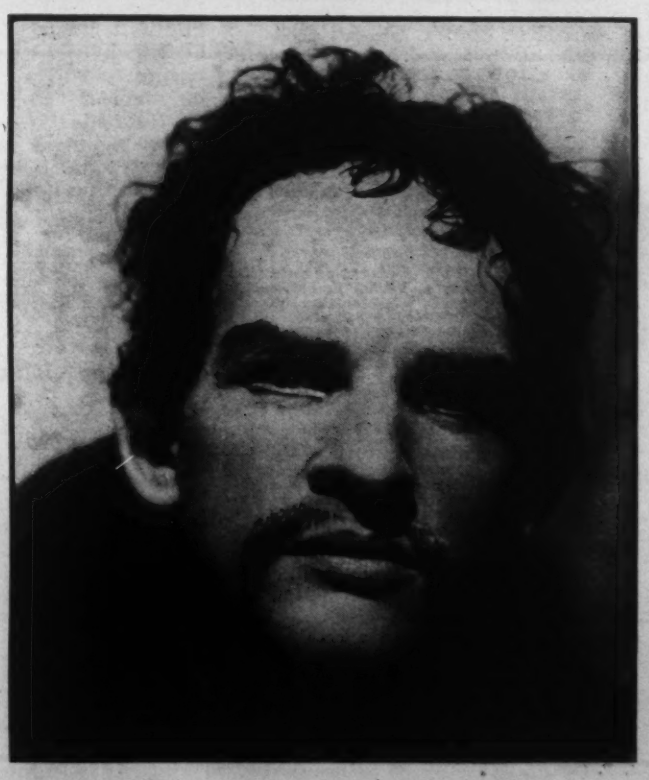

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Strike Ballots Are Secret but the Results Must Bind All Employees

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

A LETTER from Mr. Edward Maher in your November 23 issue contains several inaccuracies. He states that strike votes are usually taken by a show of hands. In almost every major strike situation in Canada this summer, strike votes resulted from secret ballots. In the steel strike this ballot was not taken at a meeting but it was held apart from meetings in special polling booths. The strikes were settled by secret ballots as well.

Mr. Maher repeats the well-spread inaccuracy that a majority of Stelco employees did not go on strike. Before the Parliamentary enquiry Mr. Hilton declined to give a definite figure when asked how many were inside the plant. The Steelworkers' Union claims that fewer than 1,000 of the approximately 4,500 members of the "bargaining unit" represented by the Union took advantage of the generous strike-breaking allowance of triple pay. This would still make it possible for 2,000 to be in the plant since temporary employees, employees of sub-contractors, supervisory forces, office workers and others not covered by the union's certification would amount to another 1,000 or even more.

In the matter of the Rand formula, Mr. Maher states that Government votes should be held to determine whether or not employees shall strike. That is part of the Rand formula as it now exists.

In his last paragraph Mr. Maher undoes all the good of the Rand formula by suggesting that, while *all* employees must vote for or against a strike, the minority opposing strike action should still be free to work if they wish. That is the same thing as suggesting that all citizens in a community should vote for or against some municipal by-law but that, after the voting is over, those who voted against the by-law would be permitted to break the by-law with impunity.

Strike action is part of the collective bargaining process. If employers insist upon all the safeguards, they must also accept responsibilities. The solution to picket line violence, etc. is that, if the majority of *all* employees in a bargaining unit vote under suitable supervision for strike action, the decision reached must be binding upon all employees. The employer, having failed to reach agreement with the government — certified bargaining agency representing his employees, should not be permitted to open his plant until such time as further discussions have produced a mutually satisfactory understanding. Picket lines would therefore be unnecessary. Economic pressure would be felt by both sides. The result would be an amicable and stable settlement rather than a one-sided temporary truce.

Toronto, Ont. MURRAY COTTERILL,
Sec'y-Treasurer of the Toronto Labor Council

Escaping Taxation

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THIS, most worthy editor, is not to be construed as verbal quibbling. It is an emphatic protest about the common misuse of a word which has unpleasant connotations.

You say in one of your editorials in the issue of Dec. 7 that "the taxes on the rich are so heavy that the only people in this class are those whose incomes show not as income but as capital gain and thus *evade* taxation altogether." You can't possibly mean "evade." Any dictionary definition, and one is as good as another, declares that it is an attempt to avoid something "by artifice."

The plain fact that the government does not tax capital gains is not an "artifice" but an ordinary plain circumstance of the taxation law. What you really mean is that they "thus *escape* taxation altogether." There is a wide gulf between the two.

Toronto, Ont. DON STAIRS

By Any Other Name

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

EVERY week since I learned that SATURDAY NIGHT is a foremost champion of Canadian verse I have bought a copy, and from these many poems have found their way into my scrapbook. Among them are some by Tom MacInnes. His mastery of the art I do not question. But so few really patterned poems get published in these days that it seems a shame to have one labelled wrongly, thus misleading some beginner. "Things Unnecessary" is called a Villanelle. According to every reference work I have, the refrain lines of a Villanelle repeat alternately until they reappear as a couplet at the end of the poem. Admitting that the poet has full liberty to experiment and evolve his own pattern, is it not wrong to call a new pattern by an old name?

While speaking of poems, it would be wrong to slight Blanche Pownall Garrett's "An Old Couple, Childless" in the same issue. Miss Pownall has written clearly and with great sympathy and has given us one of the most moving poems I have found published anywhere in 1946. May we have many more from her pen!

Almonte, Ont. R. A. BOND

A Critical View

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR editorial of Nov 2, entitled "Republican Policy" you have attempted to prove that during the next two years the government of the United States will be in a hopeless turmoil. Aside from disagreement with your general thesis, I am forced to disagree with many of your points. First, you state that a leader is not able to develop, under our system, if he is in a minority party.

Such is not the case. A casual perusal of an American newspaper will reveal to you that there is such a thing as a minority leader of the House, a minority whip, and so forth. Moreover as to your claims of a return to isolationism, both Houses have indicated their approval of the *bi-partisan* foreign policy now pursued by President Truman. Finally, Truman himself has indicated his willingness to abide by the people's decision.

In summary may I ask that your learned editorial staff take a short course in American Civics.

Seattle, Wash.. ART. ARMSTRONG

Ipso Facto Ipsophone

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE SWISS Legation in Ottawa sent us a copy of SATURDAY NIGHT issue of August 31, in which we noticed an article entitled "Come Out From Behind That Ipsophone," by Mary Lowrey Ross. We are afraid Mrs. M. L. Ross must have written her article under the impression that the Ipsophone is merely a gadget to irritate peaceful families and to start serious trouble.

The Ipsophone was introduced in Switzerland only a short time ago and up to this date we have not been able to consider exploitation of our device in Canada or any other country. This may have led to a false interpretation of its purpose.

Several Swiss newspapers have installed the Ipsophone in their offices so that their correspondents should be able to transmit the latest news at any time either day or night. Besides we count among our subscribers the following trades: departmental stores, factories, shops, banks, enquiry offices, textile and other merchants, medical doctors, etc.

The Ipsophone cannot be bought; it is hired out. This system has already been adopted in Switzerland, and will be introduced in other countries as well. The hiring fee in this country amounts to frs. 15o.—monthly, including maintenance service.

Ipsophone Exploitation Co. Ltd.
Zurich, Switzerland.

Criticizing the Dean

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I SHOULD like to point out the incorrectness of a statement made by Dean Inge in his article "Man Essentially Good until One of Mob." (S.N., Nov. 9.)

The statement I know to be incorrect is "Traditional Catholicism has believed that only a small minority (of mankind) will be saved." No such belief is part of Catholic Doctrine, nor has been. The doctrine of the Catholic Church on this point is that any soul can be saved by a turning to God in repentance before death.

I do not know if Dean Inge had Calvin in mind when he stated that Continental Protestantism has insisted on the total depravity of the human race. His phrase "Mass of perdition" seems too playful and colloquial to come from the mouth of Calvin.

It is a pity that Dean Inge's clerical playfulness and fuzzy thinking dilute his ideas on interesting topics.

Gray Creek, B.C. C. CLARK

Broken Marriages

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR statement in the issue of Nov. 23 that difference of birthplace is seldom an important item among the reasons for failure of wartime marriages is certainly true.

Those who comment unfavorably on the British and European wives overlook two considerations which have made things very difficult for these strangers.

First is the housing shortage. Wives from overseas, often with young children, have had to live in cramped quarters which have made decent home-life impossible In other cases wives have had to live with in-laws who have resented their intrusion and difference in speech, manners, and customs. In some cases wives have gone home completely discouraged. In others impulsive young men have not been able to stand up to continued difficulties and discomforts and have deserted wives and children. I have watched five marriages, which, I believe, could and should have turned out happily, fall to pieces this year and a sixth is well on the way.

In the second place the critics do not understand that the wife from overseas has often been handicapped by the fact that the soldier husband returned to Canada from six to twelve months before her. The man returned to his old home and old friends, and by the time the wife arrived she was not wanted.

The majority of wives from England, Scotland, Holland, Belgium and France are splendid women and are making happy Canadian homes in spite of all difficulties. I see a great many of these people and the proportion of failures is low. So far as I have been able to judge, at least one half the failures have been the fault of the men concerned.

Saskatoon, Sask. F. M. RICHES
Director of Saskatoon Rehabilitation Council.

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Established 1887

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

A RUSSIAN U.N. delegate, while acting as a committee chairman, opened a session by saying, "The meeting is adjourned." Then corrected himself with "the meeting will come to order." For a few moments, he showed every promise of being a perfect chairman.

•

In a radio sermon on the message of Christmas, listeners were urged to send season's greetings even to those who had smitten them on one cheek. We have added the income tax collector to our list.

•

The congregation of a Leeds (England) church has objected strongly to the action of the vicar in supplying his 24 choir boys with detective stories to read during the sermon. While it would be a nice gesture for the vicar to extend the privilege to the older members of his flock, they are, of course, at an age when they must expect to suffer some retribution for their sins.

•

Seeing Things

Millinery fashion note in a current magazine: "For restaurant or theatre, wear a cascade of pink ostriches on a small evening toque."

But just think of the confusion for the gallant escort suffering a slight attack of pink elephants.

•

A new bus has been introduced in Montreal designed to accommodate 44 persons, "but at a squeeze a hundred people can get in." Patients are advised to take the treatment on an empty stomach.

•

From a cookery column: "Drop batter by spoonfuls on a Scotch girdle and bake until done."

Before using for this purpose, it may be advisable to remove the garment from its customary location.

•

A quarter inserted in a vending machine known as the Insurograph, supplies insurance policies to travellers before leaving the air port. A Scots reader suggests that the machine should be located inside the planes so that there is no compulsion to insert the quarter until the emergency arises.

Statistics show that the divorce rate always goes up in December, but this is not the only reason why the current period is known as the festive season.

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A Fifth Avenue, New York store is offering an exclusive Paris model of a strapless evening gown for $1,200. Almost money for nothing.

•

A British newspaper publisher, visiting North America, says it is heart-breaking to see the size of our newspapers. We won't tell him what it feels like to read 'em.

•

A Newark (N.J.) bylaw forbids a store Santa Claus to wipe his nose on his gloves; he must also keep his beard free of tobacco stains and head lice. Even for Santa the good old days seem to be gone forever.

•

A Collector's Item

The mince pie, says a writer, is one of the oldest symbols of Christmas. We suspected this after eating one in a downtown restaurant last week.

•

Junior hopes that now Pop has been unable to get delivery of the new car, he will be able to afford the first down payment on a kid's tricycle this Christmas.

•

An Ohio paper tells of a young lady who has made a profitable hobby out of the common worm. Our niece Ettie says she'd much rather get married.

•

Our niece Ettie has just seen the exclusive Paris models of feminine formal evening apparel at a leading departmental store, and she informs us that at the best parties of the coming season, ladies will just about have something to wear after all.

•

Franco, who thrives on being irritating, has now directed an embarrassing thrust at Ottawa by declaring to the Spanish people that his goal is three shirts for every man.

•

"I listen to the radio all day," writes a lady in a Maritime paper. We wonder what she does for recreation.

•

"More than three billion bushels of corn have been produced in the United States this year." Contrary to first impressions, this was taken from a statement by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture and not from a radio column.

—Photos by Karsh.

The Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, formerly British High Commissioner to Canada and now Governor-General of Malaya, and his bride, the former Mrs. Audrey Fellowes Rowley of Ottawa, who were married on Monday in Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa. They will fly to Malaya next month.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

anybody in the country for any reason and upon any terms. In other words, the power to deport does not rest upon the conditional and revocable nature of a *conferred* citizenship, resulting from naturalization; it is universal and absolute, and can be exercised against a descendant of French settlers of 1600 as readily as against the latest arrival from General Anders' army.

We believe that public opinion in Canada has been pretty well aroused, in the twelve months during which this question has been discussed, to the atrocious character of the act of deportation when performed against people who have never lived any other life than that of Canada, never seen the country to which they are deported, and are utterly unprepared for the fate to which they are consigned. (Treatment which would otherwise be describable as atrocious would no doubt be justifiable in the case of persons who have committed hostile acts against the nation of which they have been citizens; but in the case of the Japanese deportees no charge of committing a hostile act has ever been even laid, to say nothing of being proved, and the only ground for the allegation of disloyalty is the fact that the individual, or the head of the individual's family, did at some time during the war sign a consent to deportation.) If that is so, if public opinion is sufficiently aroused that there can no longer be danger of persons born in Canada being sent to Japan because of a consent signature having been obtained from their husband or parent, we welcome this decision of the Privy Council because it will tend to awaken Canadians to the tremendous nature of the power of Parliament over the individual, and the imperative necessity of that power being exercised with the most scrupulous care and the most generous humanity.

This is not a matter of "repatriation," a word applicable only to those who have a real "patria" or fatherland elsewhere than in Canada to which they can be repatriated. This is a matter of exile, a punishment which in all lands at all times has been universally regarded as second only to death or life imprisonment in its severity. The Privy Council has decided that this punishment is, in an emergency, within the power of the Parliament of Canada. The Privy Council has also decided, rightly as we believe, that the reasons why, and the manner in which, that punishment shall be applied are none of its business, being the exclusive concern of that Parliament itself. Canadians henceforth need not look to the Privy Council to save them from their own elected rulers, except in times when there is no emergency and the ordinary doctrines of civil rights are in full force and effect. If this does not make them, and their elected rulers, a little more careful in the exercise of these vast powers we shall be considerably surprised.

One thing upon which the people of Canada, and the Parliament of Canada, should insist, is the early revocation of the order-in-council under which the deportations were authorized. Until that order is revoked, several thousand persons of Japanese ancestry, or married to persons of Japanese ancestry, can remain in Canada only at the absolute pleasure of the Minister of Labor. The present Minister or any successor can order them out of Canada and into Japan at a moment's notice at any time. We do not think he will do so, but we do not think any Canadian should live under the conditions implied in the fact that he is able to do so.

"I'VE COME TO EXERCISE MY VETO" *Copyright in All Countries*

SAUCE FOR HENRY

(With reference to L. A. MacKay's poem "High Time For Cecilia," published in SATURDAY NIGHT of November 9.)

OLD Henry still remains a handsome man
Since when he led Cecilia to the altar.
And loyal friends and doting family can
See still no lines on brow, in step no falter.
Nor has his youthful figure gone to pot;
His hearing's good, and all his teeth he's got.

Then is it strange that he should think himself
A gift divine to all young things of beauty?
And hesitate to relegate to shelf
Those charms, which to disperse is but his duty?
He knows it pleases girls of twenty-one
More to be squired by Father than by Son.

And who can blame him if when lights are dim,
And one too many drinks emotions soften,
He draws the little blonde in close to him,
A sigh, a squeeze, a kiss, a pinch quite often?
What more could hostess want of any guest
Than have him be his entertaining best?

And so I swear you'll never hear me say
To Henry—"Take your place beside Cecilia,
Take off your shoes, and hang up your toupée."
No! No! I promise I will not reveal you.
Just let them all their dear illusions hold
That unlike women, men do not grow old.

Edmonton, Alta. DORIS CHARLESWORTH SMITH

Indissoluble Marriage

WHAT would be the effect, upon the security and stability of family life, of a treaty entered into by a considerable number of nations, by which each would bind itself not to grant dissolution of marriages contracted in any of the other nations, provided that these marriages were performed according to a special formula stating that they should be indissoluble?

The suggestion implies that there would in each such state be two kinds of marriage, distinguished in law: the marriage subject to divorce for whatever causes might be recognized by that nation, and the marriage which could not be subject to divorce for any cause at all. (This latter would not bar annulment, which is a declaration that the marriage never existed, but which in most jurisdictions outside of Quebec is granted only for a very restricted number of grounds of invalidity.)

The distinction would be without value unless made effective by a treaty including a large number of the nations among which civilized people are likely to be willing to dwell; without such a treaty it would have no effect to bar a divorce outside of the country where the marriage was contracted. And one of the reasons for the frequency of divorce today is the fact that the difficulty of getting it can never exceed the minimum set up by the laws of that country which, being a possible domicile for the divorcing parties, sets up the smallest amount of obstacles. That these divorces are frequently of no validity in the country of *real* domicile does not seem to deter people from seeking them.

If such a form of marriage were obtainable (we are speaking of the form in law, and not in religion), how many people would avail themselves of it, as against those who would prefer to accept the form which admits the possibility of divorce? We suspect that the number would be high even to begin with and would increase as the greater security of the tie thus established became more and more evident. People do not enter into marriage, (outside of the cinema industry) with the expectation of being divorced. That there would always be out-of-treaty countries in which even such a marriage could be broken would become progressively less important, for the mere act of resorting to such a country to evade the obligations of the contract would come to be regarded as disreputable and cowardly.

The only objection which can be raised against the proposal, we believe, is the explicit indication of dissolubility which would be attached to the other form of marriage, owing to its difference from the indissoluble form. At present such marriages have an air of indissolubility, and are usually accompanied by language about "till death us do part" uttered by the officiating clergyman, but it is perfectly well known by everybody that they can be dissolved in certain circumstances and that there is an increasing probability that they will be.

The proposal would seem to involve the reporting of the indissoluble marriages to an international authority, whose certificate that the marriage was registered as such would be accepted in the courts of the treaty countries as a bar to divorce. If both parties entered into collusion to conceal the indissoluble nature of their marriage, it would be difficult for the court to check the facts; but all applicants for divorce in treaty countries should be required to swear that their marriage was not of the indissoluble variety. This would at least require them to commit perjury and if detected would be ample proof of collusion. There could be provision by which a dissoluble marriage could be made indissoluble by consent after it has taken place.

Aid For Dr. Shields

THE Government of the province of Quebec has done nothing in the last thirty years so perfectly calculated to afford aid and comfort to the Rev. Dr. T. T. Shields in his campaigning as its present prosecution of some scores of residents of the province on charges of seditious libel, because they have distributed copies of a pamphlet entitled "Quebec's Burning Hate for God and Christ and Freedom is the shame of all Canada". And as if it were determined to make it clear that prosecution and persecution were in this case synonymous, that same Government last week cancelled the license of a wealthy restaurant owner who has provided bail for a number of the accused, and accompanied the cancellation with a statement from the Premier that it was effected because of his association with the sect by which the pamphlet was produced.

The activities to which the pamphlet refers indicate no burning hate for anybody or anything except the Witnesses of Jehovah, the sect in question; but it is far from unusual for religious sects to identify their cause with that of the Almighty. Much of the pamphlet's language is too unrestrained for polite controversy, but also much of it is a circumstantial account of events of mob violence in which no friend of Quebec can take much pride. The proper way to deal with the pamphlet would have been to answer its allegations of fact, if they can be answered, rather than to suppress it for its exaggerations of rhetoric. We do not know whether the courts will sustain the charge of seditious libel, a charge the meaning of which is apt to be slightly different in Quebec from what it is in other provinces; but it should be noted that no decision had been rendered on it at the time when the Roncarelli license was cancelled by executive action.

The granting of bail is an act of the courts, for the furtherance of justice. The penalization, by executive authority, of a person for furnishing bail authorized by the courts looks extremely like executive interference with the course of justice. We hope Mr. Duplessis' colleagues can persuade him to see it in this light.

If the Quebec authorities are really looking for libelous documents to prosecute, we would draw their attention to the fact that the Union des Electeurs, the political party which has just elected Mr. Caouette to the House of Commons from Pontiac, and which is the French affiliate of the Social Credit party, has printed a new edition of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion", an infamous and universally recognized forgery aimed at discrediting the entire Jewish race. Of the two documents we have no hesitation in declaring that this is far the more libelous, seditious and dangerous.

Chinese Exclusion

THE movement for the repeal of that portion of Canada's immigration law which requires the entire exclusion of Chinese is making gratifying progress. It has the support of a large section of organized labor, and of all those who feel that a nation which took a leading part in the drafting of the United Nations Charter cannot afford to have such a discriminatory law on its own statute books. It will naturally be opposed by all those who maintain that no "oriental" person can be "assimilated" into the Canadian way of life, and that such persons should therefore be either totally excluded or admitted only on terms of a sort of helotry, with no permanent rights in the country and with no possibility of acquiring citizenship. Our friends who favor the deportation of all Japanese from Canada without any inquiry into their behavior during the war must obviously oppose the repeal of Chinese exclusion; there is no argument for the expulsion of Japanese who were loyal to Canada that does not equally apply to the exclusion of Chinese.

All About Canada

THERE were fewer persons under ten years of age in Canada in 1941 than there were in 1931. On the other hand there were vastly more females between 25 and 29, and vastly more males between 55 and 59, also a lot more between 25 and 29. Oddly enough there were only about as many males (though a few more females) between 40 and 44 in 1941 as in 1931, and in the 45-49 group the increase in males is very small. These are the males who were eighteen and upwards in 1917.

This is only one of the fascinating bundles of facts about Canada which can be extracted from the 1946 Canada Year Book, just issued by the King's Printer, who will supply it at $2, or a paper-covered copy at $1 to ministers of religion, bonafide students and school teachers. A large amount of 1941 census figures has become available since the last book, and the survey of production has been brought down to 1944. There are many striking graphs and diagrams, and an increased supply of statistics. The commercial programs of the C.B.C. totalled in the fiscal year 1944-45 up to 3,268 hours, and the sustaining programs 13,378 hours.

OUR GLORIOUS HUMANITY

THE arts of peace, the arts of peace!
Who knows what any of them are?
Poets and painters never cease
To dramatize the ills of war,
And orators, foam-flecked, declaim
About our lands, our sovereignty,
Our way of life, our Holy Name,
Our precious ideology.

About another people's ways
Nobody speaks a kindly word.
Their culture nobody will praise,
Their gods are foolish and absurd.
While in the other lands we scorn
The yappers hoot and gird at us.
What wonder if we wake some morn
In yet another murderous muss?

The arts of Peace? Not Industry,
And not the glories of Invention.
These work for war intensively
And gain a profit from dissension,
While even Commerce carries-on
Supported by the mailed fist.
—So here's a fact to muse upon.
The arts of peace do not exist.

J.E.M.

Can We Solve Our Problems by Union With the U.S.?

By STUART ARMOUR

Few men have had occasion to talk with more leading Canadians during the past six-and-a-half years than the author of this article.

As a wartime civil servant, Mr. Armour travelled frequently from coast to coast, making contact with leading business men, provincial government officials and senior civil servants. His present work of economic research has brought him into touch with many editors and publishers; with academic, business and government economists; and with a considerable number of business leaders from Halifax to Vancouver.

Out of these contacts, and against a background of some thirteen years residence in the United States, Mr. Armour has written an article which raises not a few very interesting points.

"IT LOOKS as if we would have to join the United States."

That suggestion has been made to me, more or less in those very words, considerably more than a score of times during the past six years.

It has come (as a reaction to discussions of our economic problems) from a Senator; from both Conservative and Liberal politicians—one of whom is now a Federal Cabinet minister; from newspaper editors and publishers; advertising executives; senior federal and provincial civil servants; and a wide variety of business men. Furthermore, I have heard it in every Canadian province save Prince Edward Island; but never, let me add, from a French Canadian.

Sometimes the remark was obviously made off-hand. But usually it appeared to represent a serious opinion which had been held for some length of time. Nor had it anything to do with military consideration; it was always related to economic and political problems.

Holding such sentiments was, of course, fairly common a hundred years ago. In fact, in those days it was considered quite "radical" or "forward - looking" (depending on the viewpoint) to do so.

But to find those who would claim for themselves the title liberal, and even patriot, still thinking in such terms in 1946 is a matter for some wonder.

Laurier's Prophecy

The wonder does not diminish when one remembers the vociferous applause which greeted Laurier's famous declaration that "the Twentieth is Canada's century."

Since the sentiment clearly does exist, and especially amongst those holding positions of importance, it is well that we take cognizance of it. For one finds it hard to visualize the creation of a truly great Canada if those to whom we look for leadership believe we can only solve our problems by union with the United States.

Far be it from me to make light of our problems—in fact, my job for some years past has been to try to define them, and then draw them to public attention. But here is the point: Are not such problems likely to become more difficult to solve if they are approached in what might be described as a defeatist spirit?

Moreover, before we seriously consider flying from our problems into the arms of a stronger neighbor, perhaps we should seek to determine just how welcome we might be if we did go knocking at the door of Uncle Sam. Suppose, then, we try to look as objectively as is possible at some of the factors involved.

It seems particularly important that we do this, since many of those factors may themselves constitute to the American mind well-nigh insuperable economic and political barriers to union — a fact which never seems to have crossed the minds of those who have expressed to me their belief in the efficacy of union as a panacea.

But before embarking upon consideration of the factors likely to operate against union, let me say that for more than half of the years between my discharge from the Canadian Army in 1919 and my return to Canada in 1940, my home was in the United States.

Furthermore, my work, successively as newspaperman, advertising executive and bank officer, gave me the occasion to visit no less than forty of the forty-eight states.

Lack of Interest

Now the thing that always impressed me during more than thirteen years of residence in that country was how very little Canada impinged upon the consciousness of Americans. If one happened to mention Canada there was likely to be some off-hand remark such as: "My grandfather came from Ontario," or "I've been in Montreal." Usually, however, the subject was dropped at that point, indicating an almost complete lack of interest in us as a people, or in Canada as a nation.

Occasionally, and this was more apt to happen in the middle-west than elsewhere, someone wanted to know why Canadians continued to pay taxes to England to support a King. But even then the interest in Canada appeared to be of the same casual nature as the ill-informed question itself would indicate.

Of course the Hearst press and the Chicago *Tribune* appear to regard our allegedly British status as an affront; and, from time to time, they go so far as to suggest that the U.S. should extend its political sway to the North Pole. But the influence of such papers is not nearly as great as the noise they make would lead the unwary to suppose. This has been proved upon many occasions.

Occasionally I may have heard some remark as to the desirability of the United States taking over Canada, but it is certainly hard to remember any responsible person seriously suggesting such a thing. In fact, the more responsible the person the less likelihood of Canada being mentioned at all, except perhaps as a place where one went after moose or salmon.

Thus it seems pretty evident that union between Canada and the United States is today a dead issue south of the International boundary. So if we wanted union, the initiative would undoubtedly have to come from Canada.

Furthermore, one may be fairly sure that, however much certain Americans might be flattered at our desire to throw in our lot with them, not all the people of the United States would take kindly to such a proposal. In the nature of things, there would be many Americans with a somewhat low opinion of a people willing to give up an independent political existence only because of their fear of their future.

In any event, our good neighbors would almost certainly want to be satisfied that a very considerable degree of Canadian unanimity lay behind any request for admittance to statehood. The Missourian attitude of "show me" might be expected, in fact, to be characteristic of the more responsible public opinion in all parts of the United States.

This leads, of course, right up to one of the fundamental questions involved in any consideration of this subject: What degree of unanimity

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now exists in Canada in favor of union with the United States?

On the basis of my experience in travelling to and fro across Canada, a fairly high degree of unanimity might seem to be assured. But to try to deduce a nation-wide public opinion on such a thorny subject from so limited an experience would be a very hazardous undertaking.

Without wishing to appear dogmatic, one can say that the majority of the people of Quebec would violently reject any suggestion of union with the United States—and for very obvious reasons. The same reasons might also be expected to operate against union in the case of a large part of New Brunswick; and of a part of Ontario which steadily increases in size and influence.

Ontario Divided

Opinion in English-speaking Ontario, despite its surface Americanization, would probably be sufficiently badly divided on the subject to make the United States extremely chary of going very far toward encouraging our application for admission to the Union. One cannot imagine, for instance, the U.E. Loyalist element coming out very strongly in favor of absorption into the U.S.A.; and the people of Old Country origin now residing in Ontario might be expected to be even more strongly opposed to it.

Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have long contended that they "belong" to the New England states. New Brunswick, although founded by U.E. Loyalists, seemed at one time to incline strongly toward the same opinion. But since the French Canadians have become so important an element in the population of New Brunswick the situation in that province may be presumed to have undergone considerable modification.

Perhaps for reasons of military strategy the U.S. might be interested in absorbing Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Southern New Brunswick. But with the principle already so firmly established that American troops can be stationed on Canadian soil it is hard to see any military justification for such annexation.

In any event, unless Canada herself was willing to permit the alienation of this large segment of territory, there would certainly be very little likelihood of anything of the sort happening. Moreover, a limited union, involving only the absorption of certain parts of the Maritime Provinces by the United States, was clearly not that envisaged by those who profess to believe in such action as a solution of our national problems. They clearly thought in terms of all Canada; or at the very least, in terms of eight of the nine provinces.

In the West one heard the most frequent references to the desirability of union. This was perhaps only natural, inasmuch as that section of the Dominion seems to take a rather dim view of Eastern Canada. It should always be remembered in this connection that whatever attractions the idea of union may really have for Western Canadians, it does constitute an excellent stick with which to beat Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto.

Wheat Factor

On the other hand, the West has developed a somewhat boisterous and sturdy Canadianism; and if only for that reason, it does not now appear so certain the idea of union holds the attraction that it once did.

Whatever feelings in favor of union the Prairie West may hold are likely to stem largely from the fact that our wheat raisers have to sell their product in world markets, while their U.S. brethren can sell, and frequently at higher prices, right at home.

Paradoxically, it is the one-crop character of our prairie agricultural economy which would probably constitute the greatest barrier to union. For one cannot conceive of the United States voluntarily involving itself in the vexed problem which our prairie wheat surpluses have so long presented.

If population in the United States could be expected to increase substantially in the near future, there might be no American objection to taking over our Western wheat lands. But with stability of population looming up in that country, the bulk of the surplus wheat production of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan would still have to be sold abroad even if union were consummated.

Having to find foreign markets for this surplus is a problem which the United States is likely to be anxious to avoid; and Ottawa will certainly be the first to understand this reluctance.

Even if the United States government should be willing to take over our wheat problem as the price of acquiring our prairie provinces; what of the politically powerful American wheat grower? It seems rather safe to assume that the whole U.S. farm bloc would rally behind the American wheat grower, and that it would fight with all its strength (and probably with its usual success) against the acquisition of vast additional wheat acreage. For a surplus of wheat in the United States is one of the last things desired by important segments of U.S. agriculture.

In the face of these facts, the chances of union between our prairie provinces and the United States would seem to be remote. There is again the possibility, of course, that strategic considerations would outweigh the influence of the U.S. agricultural bloc, but this hardly seems likely.

While British Columbia appears to be pretty completely out of sympathy with Ontario and Quebec, and her attachment to Canada has never been very deep, it does not seem likely that the degree of unanimity in favor of union would be sufficiently large in that province to justify her acceptance by the U.S.

Benefits Already

The plain fact, which we Canadians should face, is that the United States already enjoys most of the benefits of union without having to assume any great degree of responsibility for our many problems. Thus it seems to be asking a great deal to suggest that she clasp to her bosom a country, likely to be badly divided on this, as on so many other questions; a country, moreover, which is, and must continue to be, enormously dependent upon export trade for her livelihood as well as for her prosperity.

With free access to our natural resources already assured, what would the United States stand to gain from union which would offset the additional problems she would thereby acquire?

If this summing up is correct, it does not seem likely that we can hope to solve our problems by wishfully thinking about union with the United States. Such being the case, perhaps it is time that we all faced up to our national problems together, with a view to working out our own solutions—solutions which will lead to Canada growing in unity, and developing in greatness.

As a first step it might be well for us to remember that life on this planet is a pretty hard life, no matter in what country one may choose to live. Thus we should put away all hopes of finding any easy escape from our problems merely by the surrender of that independent sovereignty which our efforts and our sacrifices have achieved.

The next step might well be the evolution of some unifying factor which would serve to draw all Canada together. At the time of Confederation, fear of United States ambitions, and pride in our position as a link of Empire, were both potent influences toward national unity. Today, neither of these influences operates to any appreciable degree; and the first of them may be said to have disappeared altogether.

What, then, are we to substitute as a unifying factor for the fear and pride which brought about the union of the Canadian provinces? Finding an answer to that question would seem to be a more constructive and patriotic exercise for the people of Canada than dreams of surrendering our national birthright for the traditional mess of pottage.

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OTTAWA LETTER

International Trade Talks Might Change Conflict to Prosperity

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE CANADIAN delegation came back from the trade talks at London with a rather more cheerful story than we might have expected from the accounts in the British and American press.

The talks covered a good deal of territory in a relatively short time. There was an encouraging freedom from lengthy wrangles over procedure. Jockeying for position and back-stage formation of cliques and blocs were pleasantly conspicuous by their absence. The area of agreement was larger than most Canadian delegates had expected.

It needs to be emphasized, however, that this is only the first hurdle in a long campaign to free the trade channels of the world—a campaign in which Canada's interests are vitally involved. The meeting at London was on the official or administrative level; it did not include cabinet ministers or other policy-makers.

Moreover, some concessions have already been made that will reduce the possible benefits of the Clayton plan for world freedom of trade, which was used as a basis for discussions.

Undeveloped Countries

The major concession was that recognized on behalf of the industrially backward countries of the world, of whom several were directly represented at the talks. These countries were inclined to see in the U.S. plan a move to deny to the industrially undeveloped countries the advantages of protective tariffs in stimulating their infant industry. They were disposed to say in effect: "You used such devices yourselves to build up your secondary industries; now they are so strong you feel that you can take on any competition without recourse to high tariffs. You ask us to join in a scheme under which we shall have to agree not to use such measures. Your manufacturers will flood our countries and we shall thereby be deprived of the opportunity of building up our own industries."

This point of view was so firmly held by the industrially-backward countries that it had to be recognized. The talks will move into the next stage with this principle understood and accepted, namely, that the general agreement respecting lower trade barriers will not deprive industrially immature nations from the right to use tariffs and other restrictions for a time to protect their infant industrial economies.

One foresees a prolonged problem here, a problem parallel to the demands of "infant industry" in our own tariff experiences. When does the infant grow up? This concession robs the talks of some of the early—perhaps unrealistic—promise.

Another concession will be necessary to those countries hard hit by the war who are concerned about their international exchange position. The international fund and the international bank will alleviate their problem, of course, but the concession will have to be made for a number of years that such countries will be permitted if necessary (by mutual agreement and understanding if at all possible) to protect their exchange position, should it become threatened by movements of goods and services.

Rules of Behavior

The London talks were concerned, essentially, with ethical trade conduct. The rules of international behavior in the trade fields were their especial concern. The next stage will be discussion of actual tariff rates and specific trading concessions, (including, of course, preferential arrangements). There will be a meeting of British Commonwealth countries next March, it is expected, to discuss Imperial preferences; and then the 18 key countries will get together and disclose what they are prepared to do about their own tariff levels, as their contribution toward a freer trading world.

So much for the main impressions of the Canadian delegates. The note of skepticism and criticism already being sounded in American and British circles may be illustrated by comments in leading business publications.

Press Opinion

Business Week, under the general heading "The International Outlook" recently (November 23) said:

"The lack of progress in the International Trade Organization discussions in London is yet another unsettling factor in the foreign trade outlook.

"Britain has flatly refused to give up buying all basic food supplies through a centralized government agency.

"Even before the talks are shifted to Washington next spring, London is likely to consummate more long-term bulk-purchase pacts similar to the Canadian wheat deal and the Argentine meat agreement. Nor are the British making any promises to abandon Empire Tariff preferences.

"Fear that the U.S. will revert to Smoot-Hawley thinking on tariffs has stiffened Britain's stand. . .

"Not yet generally realized in the U.S. is the fact that British opposition to I.T.O. principles is so strong that the State Dept. has begun to give up hope that they can ever be approved, and is quietly working out a substitute international commercial policy."

The reaction of hard-headed British businessmen and economists to the talks—which, it should be remembered, were initiated by the U.S. and were based on the U.S. Proposals drawn up by Will Clayton—can be seen in an article in the London *Economist* (October 26). The writer sees a possible clash between the American concern over removal of "barriers" to world trade, and the concern of much of the rest of the world over trade *stability*. To some extent these ideals may conflict. Those who think stability is absolutely essential (even more important than a policy which may maximize international trade but permits violent fluctuations, resulting in "sickening alternations of prosperity and depression" in the important trading nations) question the wisdom of the U.S. approach, which seems to look ahead to the removal of trade barriers but no further.

The British dilemma is as follows:

"A high volume of international trade is essential both for the general economy of a crowded island, and also quite specifically for the problem of the balance of payments in the next few years. The British export program can never hope to succeed without a lowering of other countries' barriers to imports. But, on the other hand, the British Government is formally and fully committed to the maintenance of full employment, for which few things would be more disastrous than a fluctuating volume of trade, no matter how high it was on the average."

The International Trade Organization will seek to reconcile these conflicts. Like the security talks these discussions must go forward no matter how formidable the obstacles, because the need is so vital, and the price of failure so colossal. It is this sense of urgency and necessity of avoiding another depression like that of the thirties, under which successive breakdowns of individual economies created a vicious circle and well-nigh paralyzed the world's commerce as well as condemning large parts of the world to mass unemployment and destitution, which drives on the delegates.

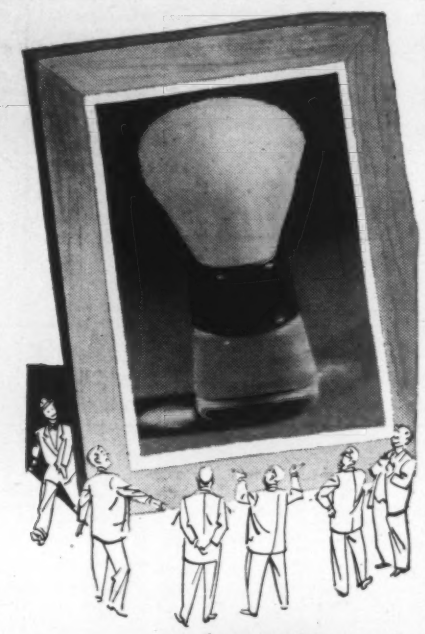
An anxious eye is already cocked upon the U.S. The delegates to the London talks know that in any event success will be difficult to achieve but that if the U.S. goes into another economic and commercial tailspin as she did once or twice before, no international framework of cooperating countries can hope to live and function.

• •

A SEQUEL

JENNY bussed me; all in vain
Did I caution her to quit it.
If some Boswell's so insane
As to "life" me, please omit it.
Say the bills on high were stacked,—
Say the banks refused to trust me,—
Say, you might omit the fact
Jenny bust me.

J. E. PARSONS



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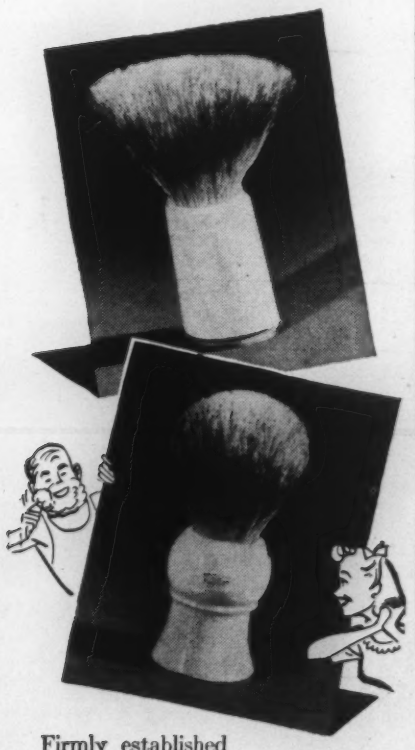

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French Writer Assails Keynes Infallibility

By NICHOLAS DAVENPORT

The legend of the Keynesian infallibility has become fixed in people's minds. In 1919, Lord Keynes wrote a book called "The Economic Consequences of the Peace". What this book did for him was to establish his reputation as a dynamic politician with a pen dipped in acid.

A young French student of economics, Etienne Mantoux, has written a thesis published under the title of "The Economic Consequences of Mr. Keynes" which demolishes bit by bit the Keynesian legend. He states that many of Keynes's facts were wrong and that most of his predictions were either incorrect or proved right for reasons other than those advanced by Keynes.

IN a newspaper quiz the other day the second question read: The late Lord Keynes has left a large fortune. Can you recall the title of the book published by him after the first world war which established his reputation as an economist? So rapidly does the legend of Keynesian infallibility become fixed in popular mythology.

Now what "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" did for Keynes was certainly not to establish his reputation as an economist. He already enjoyed a high reputation in the Economics School at Cambridge. What it did was to establish his reputation as a dynamic politician, as a polemical journalist with a pen invariably dipped in acid.

Indeed, so explosively was the book written that it contributed directly to the repudiation of President Wilson, the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations, by the American Congress—and indirectly to the subsequent resurgence of the material might of Germany.

It is fitting that a critical and devastating re-examination of this famous book should have been made by a young French student of economics, Etienne Mantoux, who lost his life fighting against Germany in April 1945.*

Dedicated

It was to his generation that Keynes had dedicated "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" in 1919. In a happy interlude in his war service Etienne Mantoux worked on a Rockefeller fellowship at Princeton and wrote a thesis demolishing bit by bit the fabric of Keynes's best seller.

He found that many of its facts were wrong, and that most of its predictions were either falsified or proved right for quite other reasons than those advanced by Keynes.

The Versailles Treaty, declared Keynes, would threaten Europe "with a long, silent process of semi-starvation and of a gradual, steady lowering of the standards of life and comfort." Ten years later European production was well above its pre-war level and European standards of living had never been higher.

He predicted that the coal, iron and steel outputs of Germany would decline; in fact, they increased. He predicted that Germany would not be able to export coal: in 1926 she was exporting twice the amount she did pre-war from all her former territories.

He predicted that Germany's annual savings would "fall far short of what they were before": by 1928 they were 2½ times as great. He predicted that for the next 30 years Germany could not possibly pay more than two milliard marks a year in reparations: in the six years to September 1939 Germany had spent, on Hitler's showing, about seven times as much on rearmament alone.

"Those who sign this Treaty," warned Keynes, "will sign the death sentence of many millions of German men, women and children . . . I know of no adequate answer to these words." Twenty-one years later the sturdy, well-fed youth of Germany were swinging down the Champs Elysees, providing the rudest possible answer to the prophecies of Keynes.

It is curious that it never occurred to Keynes to predict that Germany might possibly stage a war of revenge. In 1922 he was writing that France had nothing to fear from Germany. Vengeance, he thought, would take the form of civil war—"that final civil war between the forces of reaction and the despairing convulsions of revolution." In other words, what he feared was Bolshevism.

It was this that made him prophesy that capitalist countries would never lend Germany the money which alone could make the payment of reparations possible. In fact, Britain and the United States poured money into Germany, and when the Wall Street crash suddenly put an end to this financial picnic, and the great slump overtook Germany as well as other countries, it was not the signal for that "final civil war," but for the well-staged revolution of the Nazi gangsters.

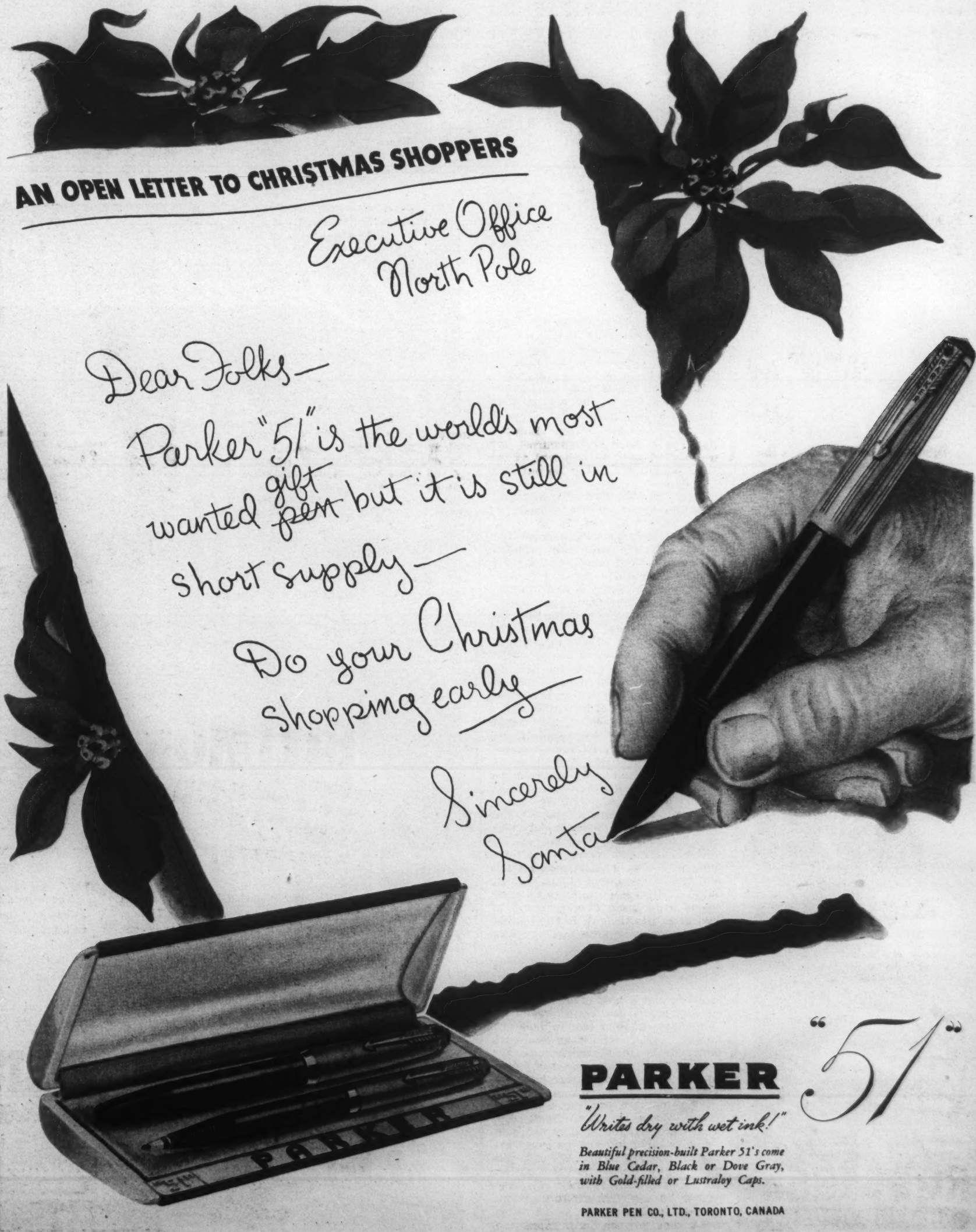
Indebted

Hitler was surely indebted to "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" for much of the sympathy he found among Keynesian-minded British and Americans.

By 1946 Keynes had, no doubt, learned his German lesson. No word of protest came from him against the starvation of millions of Germans, against the wrecking of "the economic system of an entire continent," against the permanent pauperization of the German survivors.

By this time the great economist may have sighed even for a real Carthaginian peace — remembering the historic fact that no one ever heard again of Carthage.

*The Carthaginian Peace or The Economic Consequences of Mr. Keynes by Etienne Mantoux (Oxford University Press).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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Mr. Kringle and the C.I.O.

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MRS. CLAUS was very indignant when she read that the Santa Claus Branch of the C.I.O. was striking for higher wages.

"Why, they ought to be glad to do it for nothing!" she said. "You ought to go down there, Claus, and straighten them out."

Santa Claus stood up and buttoned his tunic. "Just what I was planning," he said. "They're holding a meeting tonight."

Mrs. Claus followed him to the door. "Just tell them straight out you're not going to have the Santa Claus tradition of love and jollity spoiled by a lot of foolish agitators," she said.

"I'll do that," said Santa Claus.

Mrs. Claus kissed him goodbye. "And don't take any nonsense from them," she said. "See that they cover their territory and do it in the right spirit. After all, Claus, you're the head of the firm."

The hall was almost filled when Santa Claus came in. All the Santa Clauses wore plain business suits and most of them looked harassed and indignant. One near the door came over and offered Santa Claus a pamphlet: The Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act. "You just come off work?" he asked.

"I never stop working," Santa Claus said.

The other nodded. "And for the same dough you probably got back in '36," he said. He extended his hand. "The name is Soper."

"Mine's Kringle," Santa Claus said.

"Pleased to meet you, Mr. Kringle," said Mr. Soper. "You come from round these parts?"

"No, I come from up North."

Mr. Soper surveyed Santa Claus's costume. "Hell of a working outfit, isn't it?" he said.

"As a matter of fact I've always found it very comfortable," Santa Claus said.

"You mean to say you never get prickly rash with all that absorbent cotton and red flannel?"

He had never had a touch of prickly rash, Santa Claus said rather indignantly. "You will," Mr. Soper said. "It's one of the occupational diseases in this business."

A SANTA CLAUS had risen and was proposing that a note of sympathy be sent to the Santa Claus who had been taken into court for defying the Newark law re physical examination of Santa Clauses for the protection of children.

"But that's ridiculous!" Santa Claus protested to Mr. Soper. "Every Santa Claus here is the picture of health."

"They gotta have X-ray pictures now," Mr. Soper said.

"Physical examination for the protection of children!" another speaker said indignantly. "When last year I picked up a case of whooping cough that laid me up for six months! I'd like to move that all children be made to pass a physical examination for the protection of Santa Claus."

A third Santa Claus rose. "And while we're on the subject of sanitary measures, I'd like to move an amendment that all mothers of two-year-olds and under—provide the kiddies with soakers."

This brought a mirthless laugh from all the Santa Clauses. The motion with its amendment was passed unanimously.

The chairman rose. "What we must now consider," he said, "is the intolerable conditions under which Santa Clauses are compelled to work—ten, sometimes twelve, hours a day, in artificial light, in the bowels of a department store." There was a round of applause, and the chairman continued, "The work itself is extremely arduous. As I figure it, every Santa Claus hoists from a ton to a ton and a half of children into his lap every day while working."

"And we're supposed to like it," another said. "You take the coal miner, if he feels sore he can act sore. But it's on our contract we've got to chuckle no matter how we feel."

"The mothers are the worst," a Santa Claus in the front row declared. "Supposing they bring in a five-year-old kid and he says he'd like an electric train. We say, 'All right, sonny, I'll see that you get an electric train all right.' Then the mother hustles right off to the management and says the whole thing is a racket between Santa Claus and the sales department!"

There were cries of "Hear, hear!" and after a moment the speaker continued, "Then the next day when a kid says he wants an electric train, you say, no, they're a little expensive but how about a nice set of alphabet blocks. What happens is the kid starts to holler and the mother goes off to the management and says you made the little fellow cry and she doesn't think you have the right Santa Claus personality for kiddies."

WHEN angry discussion over this point had died down, a Santa Claus rose at the back of the hall and wanted to know whether or not the Santa Claus business could be regarded as an essential industry. Half a dozen speakers rose to answer but Santa Claus was the first.

"Of course, it's an essential industry!" he cried. "Was there ever a time in the history of the human race when the Christmas spirit of love and generosity was more essential than it is today?"

"That isn't the point," the Chairman said. "Technically, of course, Santa Claus is not an essential industry; but with the present tendency towards centralization the State may eventually nationalize Santa Claus. When this happens we will be forced to accept whatever contract the Government forces on us."

"Nonsense," Santa Claus cried. "Santa Claus has always been above the ruling of states and governments. If such an iniquitous measure were forced on us it would be our duty to break the contract."

"And get a retroactive fine of $1 a day slapped on us," a Santa Claus pointed out. "Or be sent down for contempt," cried a second. "Either that or be forced to work under conditions of Involuntary Servitude."

Santa Claus's face by this time had grown as fiery as his tunic. "Gentlemen," he said, "we must never submit either to the chicaneries of law or the pressure of an inhuman bureaucracy. Now, my proposal is this. We will demand a modification of the present intolerable conditions. In return, we will offer our services free in the true spirit of Christmas generosity and love. Not Involuntary Servitude but Voluntary Service should be our motto."

There was a moment of stunned silence. Then a Santa Claus in the front row called "Scab!" "Spy!" cried a second. "He's a fink, throw him out!" yelled a third. And the next moment Santa Claus was seized by his arms and legs and rushed out of the hall into the street.

Mr. Soper lingered after the other Santa Clauses had returned to the hall. "It's just the Christmas season," he said. "Santa Clauses tend to get a little short-tempered this time of year." He helped Santa Claus to his feet. "Want me to call you a taxi?"

Santa Claus shook his head. "If you'll just direct me to the nearest chimney," he said.

Mrs. Claus was busy dappling a row of rocking horses when Santa Claus came in. "Well, Claus, did you straighten them out?" she asked.

Santa Claus shook his head. "I'm afraid not. I guess I'm three or four centuries behind the times."

"Nonsense!" Mrs. Claus said. "Don't you worry; the Christmas Spirit will outlast the lot of them."

Santa Claus went over and sitting down in his favorite chair pulled out the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act Pamphlet. After a while he looked up. "I think I see what they're getting at," he said. "They figure that the only way to make love and generosity enforceable is to pass a bunch of government regulations."

Mrs. Claus shook her head. "Well, I never saw anything like the human race for thinking up complicated ways of doing simple things," she said.

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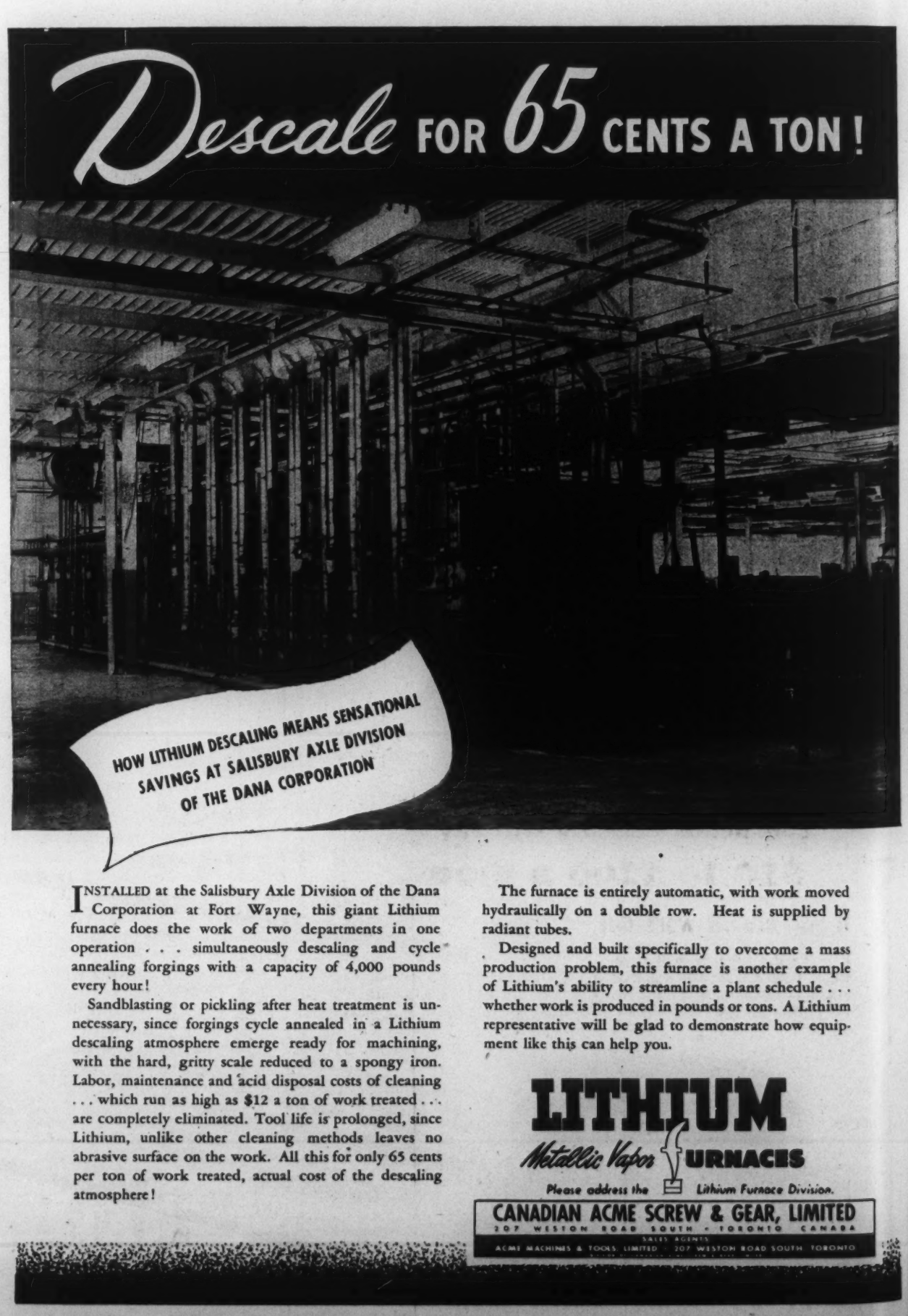
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WASHINGTON LETTER

President's Victory Over Lewis Raises His Political Chances

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

HARRY TRUMAN has come through the soft coal crisis with his stock at a higher mark than ever before in his career, whereas organized labor, generally, is almost certain to have its wings clipped by the incoming Congress. The President's victory over John L. Lewis, which prompts the recollection that he "stopped" A. F. Whitney of the railway trainmen last summer, has boosted the Truman political chances. Already the talk of ditching him for another candidate, which would be bad strategy for the Democrats, has switched to conjecture of his chances to win in 1948.

Republicans who won control of Congress by winning majorities in both Senate and House during the congressional elections are moving fast to capitalize on the present labor trend. Mr. Truman, however, may, rather than wait for the G.O.P. to chart the new congressional course on labor law, send along his own recommendations for amendment of the Wagner Act.

The voters republication of Bob Hannegan's New Deal election strategy has freed the President of obligation to the Democratic leaders, it is believed, and henceforth party leadership may come more and more from the White House.

The President's victory over John L. Lewis in the soft coal case is construed to be evidence of Mr. Truman's successful direction of his own party program. This is in contrast to the election when Mr. Truman, on advice of the party sachems, dropped his role of party leader and refused to take the stump or go on the radio.

Democratic congressmen have compared President Truman's resolute direction of the Government's battle in this labor crisis with the way in which Mr. Roosevelt yielded in critical sitdown and captive coal mine strikes a few years ago. They are hopeful that the Administration's handling of the coal strike will mean better days for the party.

The picture can change by the time Congress convenes on January 3 but the sentiment of law-makers today is that there should be no letup in the drive to amend labor laws. The belief now is that either Mr. Lewis or some other labor leader can again try to tie up the nation's economy, and that there should be Federal laws to prevent this. It is hoped that Congress will prescribe a code of fair labor practices applicable to unions.

Democratic Senator Lucas of Illinois has indicated the temper of Congress when he demanded that there be a congressional investigation of "one-man control" of labor unions. He accuses Lewis of ruling his mine union "in part by fear" and declared that labor organizations should be investigated to ascertain if they are democratic or otherwise. His statement bears out indications that termination of the soft coal walkout will not deter Congress from proceeding with corrective labor legislation in the new year.

The troubles which Lewis is facing may mean trouble for all of organized labor. If Congress passes a law to curb Lewis it can surely be expected to be a curb on labor unions.

Legislation Deadline

By ordering his miners back to work until March 31, Lewis has given Congress a definite deadline to aim at to pass laws intended to make another strike like this one impossible. The Supreme Court will not rule on the coal strike injunction case until January 14 and a decision will be given soon on the union for foremen—one of the major causes of recent coal strikes.

The Government's right to fight strikes with court order is another of the issues to be decided. Laborites fear that if the high court decides that the Government can get a court order to prevent a strike, which it says may hurt the public interest, there might be abuses of this in the future, with the Government deciding that it could stop any strike on the same grounds.

U.S. management is closely watching the foreman issue, which is involved in an appeal by the Packard Motor Car Company from a National Labor Relations Board order directing the firm to deal with a foreman's union as collective bargaining agent for about 1,100 supervisory employees.

The company contended, in its appeal, that unionization of foremen would boost production costs and force a reorganization of the managerial structure. These views are said to be widely shared by management. The case has been an important test suit likely to affect many other companies.

The right of foremen to organize was one of the things at stake in the 59-day soft coal strike last spring, which ended when President Truman took over the mines and Interior Secretary Julius A. Krug signed an agreement with Lewis. This agreement gave the miners higher wages and welfare provisions.

When the miners came back for more money and other concessions six weeks ago, Mr. Krug refused to bargain and Lewis cancelled the agreement. After district court Justice T. Alan Goldsborough ordered Lewis to let the agreement stand, Lewis defied him and ordered the 400,000 soft coal miners to leave the pits.

Lewis and his United Mine Workers were found guilty of civil and criminal contempts of court, and a $10,000 fine was imposed on Lewis, and $3½ million fine on the union. Bonds were posted and appeals filed, which the Justice Department took at once to the Supreme Court with a request for a speedy emergency ruling "in the public interest." The union is reported to have $13 million in its treasury, and even if the Supreme Court orders payment it is not expected this will cripple either the union or its leader.

A significant fact is that Lewis called off the strike last Saturday in advance of President Truman's planned appeal to the miners to go back to work, that they couldn't win. Had they obeyed Mr. Truman, it would have meant deserting the Lewis leadership and he wouldn't take that chance. Lewis told the miners that his reason for sending them back to work was to leave the Supreme Court, while making a decision, free from the pressure of the "hysteria and frenzy of an economic crisis". He seems to have ignored the effect upon the public of such hysteria.

A hopeful sign of a trend toward agreements to bar strikes in public utilities was the report from a Labor Department-sponsored conference of union and management men from gas, electric power and transit companies. Their attitude seemed to favor future agreement on voluntary arbitration systems. Such agreements, however, would be worthless unless all persons responsible for the continued operation of public utilities —such as coal miners—were a party to them.

It is a fact that has moved a usually labor vote-conscious President and Congress to think seriously of enacting legislation that will make it impossible for any segment of organized labor to cripple the nation with a strike. And it is high time, as coal users in Canada who have been affected by the Lewis case will agree.

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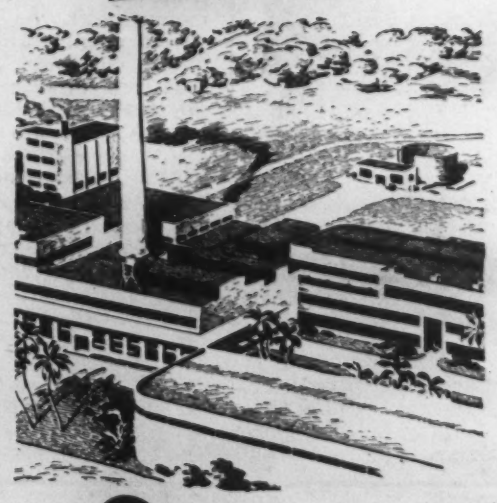

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They Join the Unions for More Stability

By B. J. McGUIRE

Unions have become a permanent part of our industrial life and thousands attest their benefits. This writer has made a survey of why employees join unions. There are many classifications of the reasons, and conversely, those of a considerable group who do not wish to join. When workers say, "We want a union", they often mean, "We want stability."

THE round, grey-fringed and usually cheerful face of the old Scotsman was full of grave concern and urgency as he hurried around the car, plucked at my sleeve and said, "C'mere, laddie. Be quick. And quiet. I want to show you something."

I put down the tire pump and followed him around to the other side of the car where he stopped, pointed out across the fields and whispered, "See out there. See it?"

"See what?"

"The hawk," he said. "See."

"I see it. What about it?"

"See," he whispered nervously, "He's circling up there. There's a pigeon out there in the wheat stubble. Watch now. There he goes. See."

The hawk came silently around in a half circle, then peeled off into a dive. There was a flurry of feathers in the wheat stubble and the hawk came up with the pigeon squirming and fluttering in its talons, flew heavily to a fence post a few yards away, lit on the post and began to tear the pigeon apart and eat it.

"Look at that," the Scotsman said. "Look at it, laddie. Those are the facts of life you are seeing. The facts of life." He repeated it and went on, poking me in the chest with his index finger for emphasis. "You see the hawk kills and eats the pigeon. A fox will kill and eat the hawk if it gets the chance. Dogs will kill the fox. Wolves will kill dogs. Those are the facts of life. The strong kill the weak. The strong live on the weak. It's a law of nature."

I said, "Yes, I guess it is."

Survival of the Fittest

That pleased him. He smiled and answered in a tone that conveyed both scorn and triumph. "And you ask me why I'm a labor organizer. You ask me why labor should be organized. The best answer in the world is right there on that fence post. The strong living on the weak. The only answer is for the weak to grow strong through organization. The only answer."

I said, "Yes, I suppose it is one kind of answer," and went back to finish the job of repairing the flat tire.

All the way into town I listened to the old organizer expound and enlarge on this theory of the strong living on the weak—and all through the remainder of the Thirties I watched this theory translate itself into action in the form of labor-capitalist feuds, disputes, strikes and physical fights. All this was accompanied by campaigns in which labor caricatured the capitalist as fat, unprincipled, avaricious, living in luxury on the sweat from the brows of its employees while management shouted that Red radicals and obstructionists who knew nothing of business problems and cared less were stirring up employees so they could live comfortably on the dues—and were wrecking business into the bargain.

A fact that could but should not be overlooked is that during this period the majority of employers—usually those with fair and far sighted policies—escaped most of the bitterness of this turmoil. But the spotlight was on those plants where there was trouble and the pattern of thinking was established as it always is, not by the silent but by the articulate and vocal—usually those members of management and labor who found themselves in a conflict. That pattern created the impression among working men that weak, unorganized labor had to protect itself from exploitation by the rich, powerful employers; that the only adequate protection for weak labor was to become strong through organization.

This was still a popular theme when Hitler marched into Poland in 1939. A few days later it became apparent that destiny had handed labor and capital or men and management the same assignment. That assignment was to help beat the Axis.

United in Purpose

With labor and capital united in purpose—which was to beat the Axis—and in method—which was to get production and fast—it might have been expected that the two factions would bury the hatchet while they made enough guns, bayonets, bullets, aircraft and such material to finish the job. In one sense something like this happened. The "exploited laborer" and "bloated capitalist" tended to appear less often in the caricatures produced by the labor press. After 1941 it was no longer fashionable for management to dispose of a labor organizer with the term, "Red agitator."

But anyone expecting that labor organization would go into the doldrums during this period was doomed to disappointment. Some of the bitterness disappeared but the energy remained. Government became more sympathetic and Unions of all kinds increased in size and members. Not only did the international unions grow and multiply but numbers of "Independent Unions" appeared. Not affiliated with the international groups and not held in high esteem by the international groups, they nevertheless formed effective collective bargaining units and added to the numbers counted as "organized labor."

There were, of course, a few very obvious reasons for this growth. One is that there were more workers to be organized. The growth of industry in the Dominion opened new fields for labor organizations and for labor organizers.

Another factor contributing to the growth of Unions was the wartime shortage of help in the country which removed some of the fear of discrimination which before the war had kept many people out of trade unions. But these factors alone do not explain why membership in trade unions, national, international and independent, has increased out of proportion to the increase in workers.

A Pattern

In talking with many hundred members of unions over the past few years it has been possible to observe a pattern in the thinking which impels people to join unions. It is difficult to focus on any one particular item, because the reasons behind any form of conduct are as likely to be varied as the individuals themselves. But a few reasons do recur with sufficient frequency to suggest that they may be basic in the matter.

One striking fact surrounding organizational drives in past years was the pattern set by management itself, a pattern by which management has unwittingly supplied labor organizers with some of their best ammunition. In most industrial plants where union drives have taken place, there has been a flurry on the part of management to do two things: (1) to resist the inroads of the union; (2) to try to improve wages and working conditions immediately. The labor organizer looks at this situation then says to his prospective members, "You see what we can do. Even the threat of a union improves things in your plant. If the threat alone can do that, think how much more an active union could do." And this sort of sales talk is likely to get results.

But behind this there appears to be another influence which urges employees to band into organized groups, that is the history of the past fifteen years—particularly the ten years before the war.

One young lady echoed this feeling when she told me, "Before the war I worked in a plant where the average person got low wages, poor treatment—and nothing else. When the war came I got a job here. The wages were good and working conditions were good. But a union move came along and the wages got better and so did the working conditions."

"You think the union movement got those things?" I asked.

"Well," she said, "I don't know what you think, but things got better when the union came along. And I know that I didn't do it."

"How are things in the plant now?"

"Very good. A lot better than most plants."

"And you still want the union?"

"I sure do. Things are good now, but who knows what they would be like next week if the union wasn't there. The way I look at it the union won't do any harm and may do a lot of good. And besides, if I have a grievance I want the union there to handle it for me. When it comes to grievances the unions can do a lot more than one person alone. As long as I am in a plant, I'm going to want a union around."

Familiar Thoughts

This young lady's thoughts on the matter are quite familiar to anyone who has discussed the problem with members of unions. In them are two basic ideas; the fact that the past has been spotty and uncertain and the future is just as uncertain. While the union may not remove this uncertainty most people are counting on it to help. In any event a strong union is in a position to protest against any attempt to return to the conditions of the "hungry thirties," when unemployment was a constant spectre before all men and women working at an hourly wage. Seeing no other means of protecting themselves from a return to these conditions, many hourly-paid men and women look with skepticism perhaps, but also with hope, to the big unions for help and security.

Another and probably underrated reason why many people have flocked into the unions during the past years is found in the fact that in modern industry management is far removed from its men. Typical of those joining unions for this reason is the young man who said to me, "Look, I came from a farm. I've never worked in a place like this before. Maybe it's better than most; maybe it isn't. I don't know. But I do know it's an awful big joint with a lot of big machinery around. Now I come in here and what do I see. I see the foreman but he isn't the boss. I see the manager but he isn't the boss. I see a great big outfit with a lot of bosses and a head office miles away and I think: 'Chum, you're a pretty small toad in this puddle. You could fall dead behind one of those machines and nobody would know it unless they stumbled over you.' And then the union guy comes along and makes out like he really wants me in his outfit. And I say to myself, 'There's one outfit that is really interested in me.' So I join up."

"What about the personnel department? Couldn't it look after you?"

"Oh, sure, in a way. They're good guys. But they're working for some boss just like me and, well, the

union doesn't have to try and please the boss."

Still another reason why men and women join the various unions in Canada is as a defence against arbitrary treatment by foremen. In the period when industry was expanding rapidly many foremen got their jobs in a hurry and without adequate training. Others received their training when the number of unemployed made it indiscreet for a man to disagree with the foreman. When good jobs were going in their departments the foremen, being busy, often gave the plums to their friends. It takes about two instances of this sort of thing to shake the confidence of an entire plant. Interest in unions increases considerably at such times.

Other Reasons

Of course, it goes without saying that many people form unions because of some personal dislike or peeve which may have had foundation or may not. It is just one way of getting back at the boss—by doing something he doesn't like but can't prevent.

There is, in Canada, quite a large body of men and women who do not want to join a union at all. In it they see regimentation in which the individual is subordinated to the group. And they feel that when group pressure rules, the welfare of the individual may suffer.

One such individual explained it this way: "As a member of the union I have to fight for seniority and security and all that sort of thing. Now I think I'm fairly smart. I think I can do better and faster work in the mill than most of the guys around here. What help is seniority to me? None. What is security to me? The only kind of security I want is the certain knowledge that if I'm good the fact will be recognized and I will be promoted quickly. Unions don't help you in that sort of thing."

"And what about grievances?"

"If I have anything to say I want to say it to the boss. I don't want somebody else to say it for me. I want to say it myself. I have always fought my own battles and want to go on doing it that way. Why should I pay dues to have somebody do something for me that I would rather do myself?"

Although numerically stronger than might be supposed, this group, by shunning all forms of labor politics, forfeits the influence it might otherwise have.

In management circles there was a tendency to feel that much of the union strength would disappear after the war. While a slackening of production made inroads on union membership, men who have made a study of the problem feel that the movement in England and Sweden and elsewhere, is here to stay.

Veterans

Although some people felt that the returning soldiers would be cool towards the unions, there is little evidence of it to date. A large proportion of the men who went into the army, rather than shunning unions, are quite glad to see them around.

I mentioned this fact to a returned man recently and his answer was "Why shouldn't we support the unions? You'll admit that the past isn't what it should have been. We don't know what the future holds but we hear the same old yapping about this business of free enterprise, as it has been practised in the past. If 'free enterprise' means freedom to work a few weeks and then be roundly insulted during the other weeks when you look for work —well, you can keep it. I'll take Bevin. I don't want any more bread lines."

"Will the unions keep you out of the bread lines?" I asked.

"Well, maybe they won't, he answered. "I wouldn't know. But a lot of important guys in this country seem to want the good old days of unemployment and low wages back. Me, I don't. Neither do the unions. Me and the unions agree. So I'm a union man."

The expressed ideas of hundreds of union supporters seem to indicate that the disappointments and frustrations of the Thirties is one of the strongest influences in selling unionism to Canadian workmen today. The fact that wages and working conditions have shown a general improvement coinciding with increased union activity is another factor which has not escaped notice. It would appear also that management still has a selling job to do before it convinces labor that the interests of labor and capital are identical. Efforts of this kind in the past have not been spectacularly successful.

An outsider who takes the time to examine the problem is almost certain to come to the conclusion that many employers have let their feelings be needlessly hurt when unions invade their shops. It is true that no conscientious employer is likely to be flattered when his employees start paying dues and banding together against him. It is also true that in the heat of political—or union—drives, exaggerated statements are made, none of them designed to put a halo around the opposition. But the employer is not likely to underestimate his own product when he is advertising and selling it—and sooner or later he must come to realize that union organizers are not addicted to understatement when they are out for members. It is also true that union organizers don't spare any pains in the heat of a drive to find grievances —real or imaginary—which will disturb the personnel of a plant and create a market for unionism. But do good salesmen leave stones unturned in their hunt for customers?

Since there is no escaping the fact that unions are popular and growing employers can take some consolation from what appears to be the real meaning behind the present success of the unions—that while employees may appear to be trying to protect themselves from the boss, they are more interested in protecting themselves from unemployment. When they say, "We want a union", they often mean, "We want stability. We want jobs and we want to know we can have jobs as long as we need them."

Conversely when employers say, "We don't want a union", they often mean "We want stability." In the union they see something strange and disturbing, which added to the other strange and disturbing factors of the times seems to be driving the employer farther and farther away from stability.

The bald facts are that union appear to be a permanent part of industrial life. They are here and, on the word of thousands of workmen, do a lot of good in the industrial world. The employer who faces this fact and succeeds in learning to love them — and work with them — often finds they can do good for the management as well as the members.

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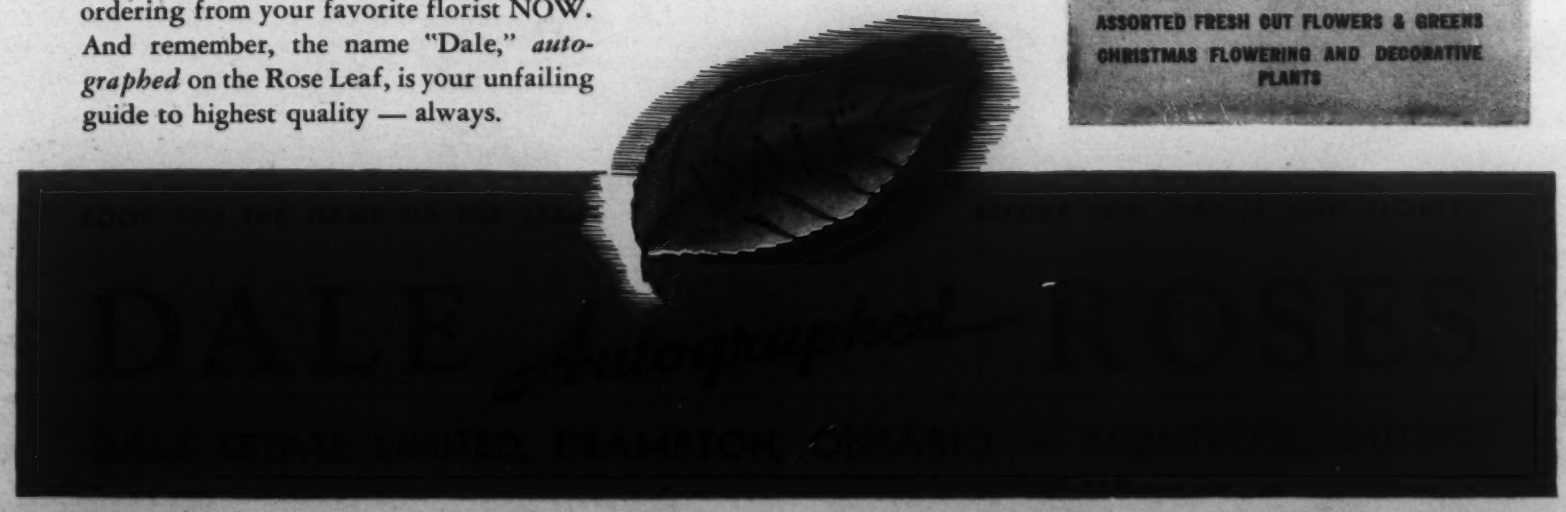


THE WORLD TODAY

Peering into the Shadowy Kremlin Directorate May Succeed Stalin

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THERE are very few men who could present the exact picture of power and rivalry within the Soviet leadership as Stalin's grip weakens, and they, as far as I can find, are not writing articles about it. Yet there are some facts available for the digging, and some opinions in which one can put a certain amount of confidence. The subject is one of such absorbing interest and of such far-reaching importance to the world, that it demands dealing with.

First of all there are some facts which support the question which we raised in these columns last March, whether Stalin was any longer the absolute master of Russia. At that time he had been away for his first long ten-weeks' holiday from Moscow and there were signs that in his absence the Politburo had made sharp changes in his Yalta-Potsdam policy of limited cooperation with the Western Powers. When he returned he fell in line with the new policy in his February 9 election speech, which set the new Communist "line" the world over.

Stalin's Absences

Now he is on his second long vacation from the capital, which strengthens the report that he is a sick man. The Supreme Soviet, meeting during his absence in October, did not make the usual manifestation for the "great leader" or send him the customary telegram.

The Politburo, meeting in his absence in the same month, raised Malenkov to a deputy chairmanship in the Council of Ministers, giving him an apparent advantage over all others. It may quite well have been these events which took Molotov home from the Paris Conference for consultation, rather than questions of foreign policy.

Then for the second straight year Stalin missed taking the salute in the great parade in the Red Square on November 7, celebrating the anniversary of the Revolution. And for the first time in many years, he failed to sign the Order of the Day to the Red Army, for that occasion. The salute was taken and the speech given by Zhdanov this year, by Molotov last year. Zhdanov's picture is reported as appearing in the Soviet press in a size previously reserved for Stalin's; and Molotov's picture also has been appearing more frequently of late.

Stalin has made public statements decrying the talk of war danger and of "capitalist encirclement" of Russia which have not had the expected effect on the Soviet propaganda line, or on Molotov's utterances in New York, were his voice still all-powerful. (Though, since the statements were made to foreign press agencies, this could merely be another example of double Soviet policy).

Leaving aside the persistent rumors of unrest in Western Russia—which one who has seen the devastation of Germany may well believe—and of various purges publicized in the Soviet press, in literary circles, collective farms, and industry, there are clear indications of a struggle between Party and Army, now settled with a Party victory.

The demotion of the popular and powerful Zhukov from command of the Army and the deputy ministership of all armed forces is strongly reminiscent of the way the popular Tukhachevsky was taken care of before the war. The Party is ever on the watch against the rise of a Bonaparte.

Behind this Party victory there is a long and intense struggle which Boris Nikolaevsky has detailed in the Social Democratic *New Leader* of New York. The party's political commissars in the army caused so much difficulty during Zhukov's Mongolian campaign of 1939 that they were abolished in 1940. When Stalin assumed the supreme command in July 1941, they were reinstated.

But relations between the commissars and Army men from privates to marshals were so embittered (some commissars are said to have been murdered during battle) that at the point of supreme crisis for Russia, a month before the victory at Stalingrad, the Army leaders were able to insist once again that they be removed.

Army-Party See-Saw

Much more, the Army demanded full control of the Ministry of War, and Marshal Shaposhnikov, the Chief of Staff, was actually appointed Commissar of Defence. Two days later it was announced that there had been a "misunderstanding" and the post reverted to Stalin. The best compromise that the Army could secure was abolition, once again, of the system of political commissars. It is believed that Zhukov headed the Army in this conflict.

Zhukov remained so strong—and so was the Army, too, at this time—that it was felt necessary to make him Deputy Minister of Defence. But almost at the moment of victory Zhukov was pushed aside. To the accompaniment of a press campaign glorifying the Party's role in organizing the victory, political commissars were reintroduced into the Army.

At least, this is the "obvious" deduction which Nikolaevsky draws from the publishing in July 1945 of a long list of names of Soviet civilians who had just been given military rank, up to that of Lieutenant-General. One of the latter was the head of Stalin's personal secretariat. When all Soviet armed forces were unified the new deputy minister to Stalin was the Politburo member Bulganin, who had earlier been chief political commissar on Zhukov's front before Moscow.

It is thus at least clear that the Party has reestablished absolute control over the Army. This means that the successor to Stalin will come from the Party. Studying the charts and descriptions of the Politburo leaders provided by Kravchenko, the author of "I Chose Freedom," in the September number of *Fortune* it appears that the two most powerful Party figures are Zhdanov, the Leningrad boss, and Malenkov, a slightly younger man almost unknown in the outside world.

Two New "Strong Men"

These two hold balanced positions down through the Party structure, controlling between them, with Stalin, both the Secretariat of the Central Committee and the Organization Bureau or *Orgburo* of the Party, and sharing with Kaganovitch and Andreyev place on the Central Committee. They are also balanced in the legislative branch, where Zhdanov is Vice-President of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Malenkov is President of the Soviet of the Union.

Neither, however, appeared on the list of appointments last March of eight deputy chairmen to Stalin in the Council of Ministers (formerly the Council of Commissars; Stalin handed in the "resignation" of his government to the Supreme Soviet when the reorganization took place last March 15).

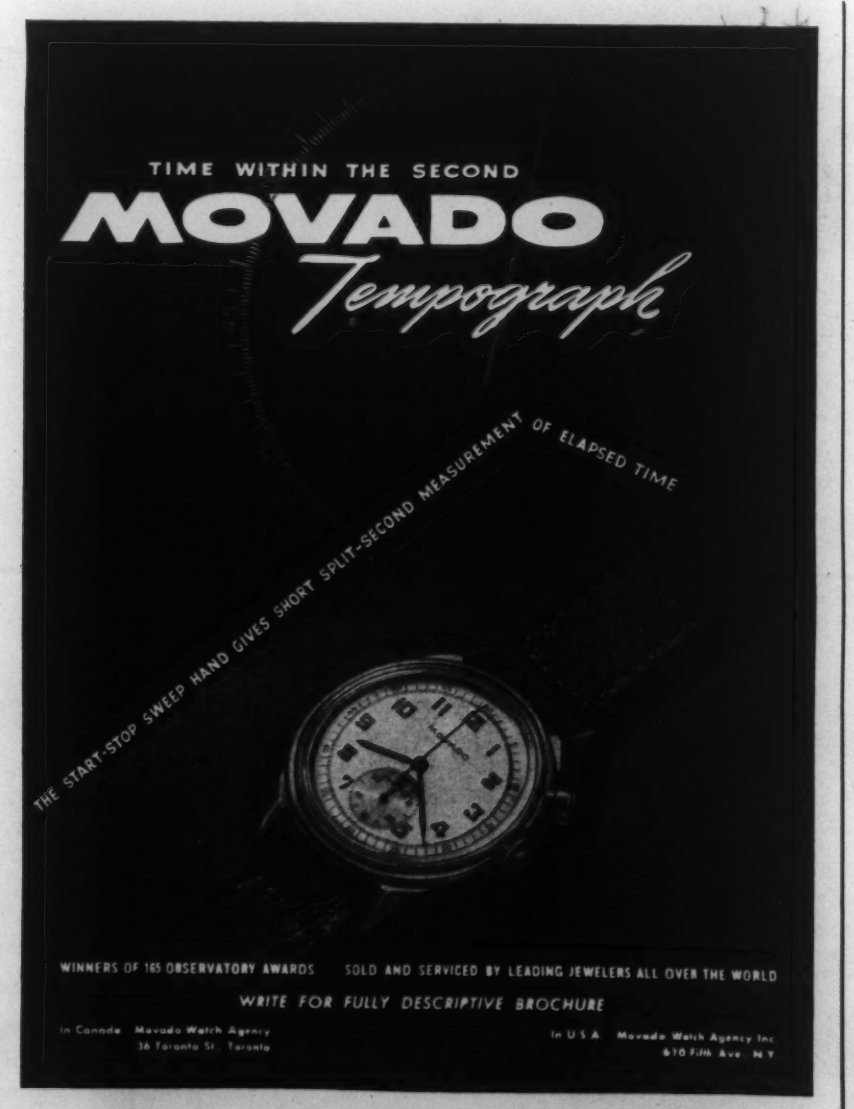
During October Malenkov was added to this list of deputy chairmen, which forms in effect the inner cabinet. Thus he alone now holds powerful positions in all three branches of government, legislative, political and executive. If the successorship to Stalin were decided by some sort of box score Malenkov would be the winner.

Malenkov is said by an anonymous writer in the London *Spectator* to hold today a position which roughly corresponds to that of Stalin when Lenin died. A man of 45, his rise has been so rapid that he wasn't even mentioned by Trotsky in his last book, finished in 1941. "Unlike Stalin, Malenkov is a good speaker, but his grip on the party machine, his efficiency as an administrator, and general unwillingness to emerge into the limelight bear a striking resemblance to the qualities which distinguished Stalin himself in the early twenties."

Kravchenko adds about him, from his close-up experience as a Soviet official often in the Kremlin during wartime, that he has great authority over the rising young men of the Party. "He is agile, energetic, gay, full of initiative and decision. . . Stalin's affection for him and trust in him are boundless, and I do not exaggerate when I say that he would give his life for Stalin at any minute."

Malenkov Shows His Hand

"As chief of the Personnel Administration of the Central Committee, Malenkov holds in his hands the fate of the entire staffs of the government offices, of the Party, of military organizations, the NKVD and various Soviet agencies abroad. He can move people up or down at will. All appointments . . . pass through the hands of Malenkov and his staff. He has his operatives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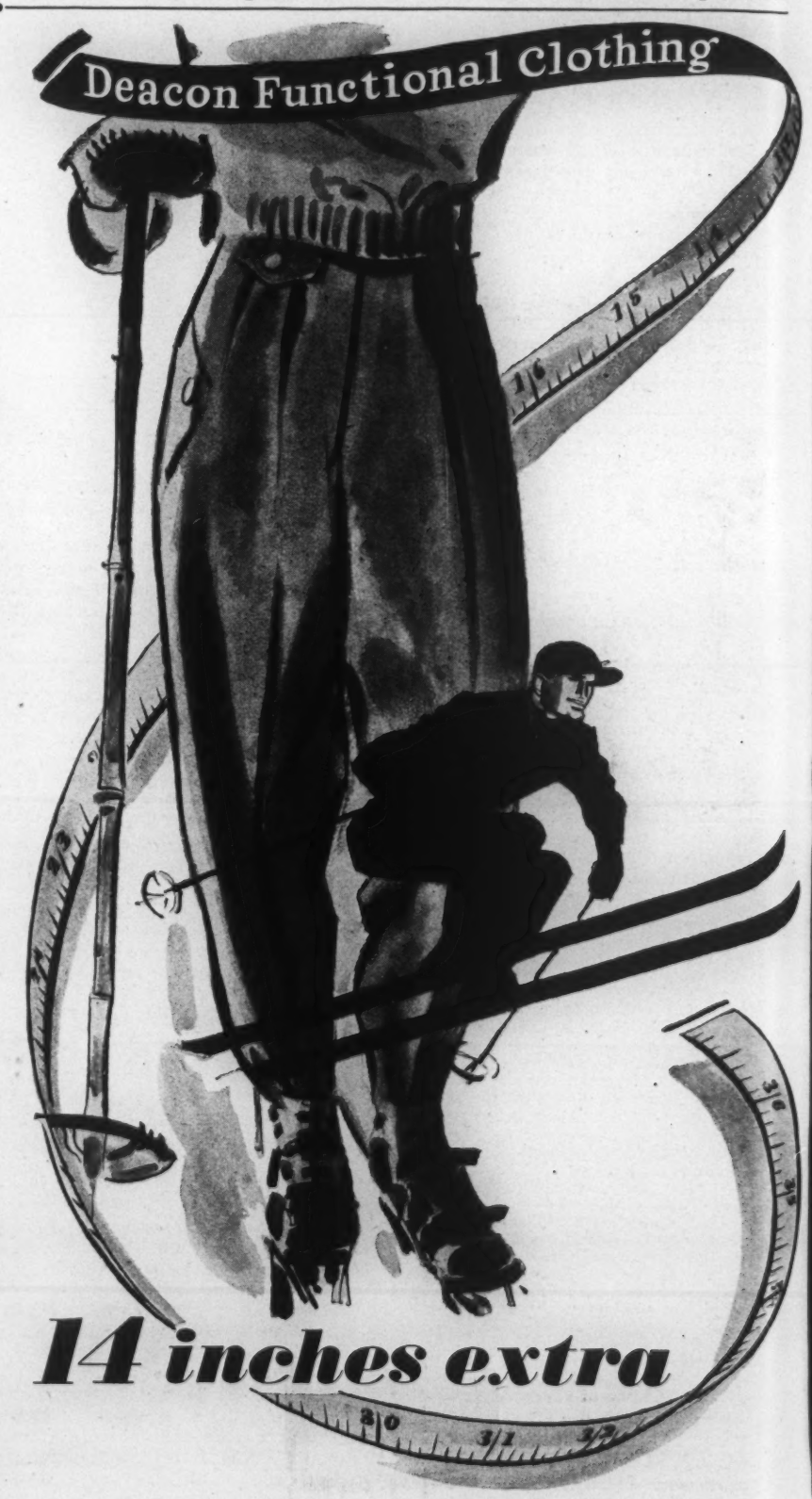

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everywhere, operatives appointed by him with the approval of Stalin and Section VII (Intelligence) of the NKVD."

Another *Spectator* writer, Richard Chancellor, commenting on Malenkov's recent entry into the Council of Ministers, says that when this 45-year-old master of the art of power shows his hand in this way, events are moving to a climax. Yet Kravchenko, even after writing what he did about Malenkov, is positive that Molotov will succeed Stalin.

"I never met an important Party worker in the Central Committee, in the Council of Ministers, or in the Army, who doubted for even a split second that Molotov would be the one to take Stalin's place. It is possible that when Molotov becomes head of state he might make Andreyev, Malenkov or Zhdanov Secretary-General of the Party. He would, of course, keep the real power in his hands."

This was probably written in July, or possibly June. If the struggle has been going on steadily since then, as indicated, then one might question whether Molotov had been home in Moscow, at the centre of power, enough to protect his position. He has been almost continually in Paris and New York, with only two flying visits to Moscow. Also, Kravchenko has now been away from the Kremlin for three years.

Molotov Will Be Needed

Of course, if Malenkov is really so devoted to Stalin, and Stalin has declared for Molotov as his successor, then it is possible that Malenkov will hold the place open for the older and more experienced Molotov, and be content to bide his own time.

In any case, it would seem that Molotov is going to be needed as the Politburo's representative in dealings with the outside world. Should power be balanced among a Directorate, as it seems it has been shared by the "Elders" of the Politburo during the past year with Stalin increasingly absent from the capital, then Molotov might well hold the chair, which he has been accustomed to taking in both Politburo and Council of Ministers, in Stalin's more ordinary absences.

These "Elders" of the Politburo, who have been the real rulers of Russia for some years—and without whose support and joint responsibility Stalin might not have survived the many crises of the past 15 years —include his old colleagues Molotov, Voroshilov and Mikoyan, as well as Andreyev, and occasionally Kaganovitch or Zhdanov.

Of these, it would seem that the plodding Voroshilov and the unpleasant Andreyev would be the most likely to disappear in a new alignment. A new Directorate, or Inner Circle, would possibly include Molotov, Malenkov and Zhdanov (unless they fought out their rivalry) Beria, Mikoyan and perhaps Bulganin.

Such a group would muster the two new "strong men" of the Party, (Malenkov and Zhdanov), the elder with the greatest prestige in Russia and in the outside world (Molotov), the head of the Secret Police, of the NKVD security divisions — comparable to the Nazi SS—and of atomic research (Beria), the most able and experienced administrator (Mikoyan), and the man who controls the Army (Bulganin).

The Full Politburo

Kaganovitch might also be included for his administrative experience. He has been in charge of all forms of transport during the war years, while Mikoyan controls the steel industry, non-ferrous metals, food and foreign trade, and Beria the armaments industry, coal and oil.

Perhaps it would be as well at this point to list the full Politburo. It consists of 10 voting members: Stalin, Molotov, Voroshilov, Mikoyan, Kaganovitch, Zhdanov, Malenkov, Andreyev, Beria and Khrushchev; and 4 candidates or non-voting members: Bulganin, Voznesenski, Shvernik, and Kosygin.

It is notable that the man who has succeeded Kalinin as President and head of state, Shvernik, is a non-voting member and one of the least important in the Politburo, and also that Vishinsky is not a member, nor has Litvinov ever been. The nine deputies to Stalin in the Bureau of the Council of Ministers, or Inner Cabinet, are Molotov, Malenkov, Mikoyan, Kaganovitch, Beria, Andreyev, Voroshilov, Voznesenski

How long a Directorate might last is a very real question. But such an arrangement seems to fit the present circumstances. Stalin has balanced things so carefully between the younger leaders Zhdanov and Malenkov that it will probably take either of them some time to establish complete ascendancy.

A condition of balance is one that is notoriously hard to maintain. But if Stalin were to live on for some time, and not be totally incapacitated, it would seem that his prestige is great enough to sustain such an arrangement.

Another important factor may operate here to help produce the necessary restraint to make such a system work, and that is the continuance of a state of national crisis. Internally, there can be no doubt but that the Soviets face severe difficulties. But externally, Russia's two traditional, neighboring enemies, Germany and Japan, have been destroyed.

The need which the leaders feel to hold the nation tightly together under even a pretended threat could sufficiently explain the noisy propaganda campaign which they launched last February and have kept up ever since, that the country is in a "capitalist encirclement" with "reaction" abroad planning a new war against the Soviet Union.

This worked well in the 'twenties and 'thirties and saw them through the great crises of the First Five Year Plan and the Purge years, so they may feel that more of the old medicine is the prescription called for today.

There is a final possibility, and that is that Stalin may name a definite successor, either before he dies or in his testament. Should he live for some time, his prestige might be sufficient to support such a successor, as it might support a Directorate. But as to the power of a testament, there is the experience of Lenin's will, in which he advised against Stalin, as being "too rough".

In the case of Stalin continuing to exert considerable influence, Molotov would seem to be his most likely nominee as either successor or chairman of a Directorate. But with Stalin's death and a relaxation of the international tension, the stage will be set for a personal struggle for power which might again reveal internal weaknesses in Russia as so often before in her history.

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Johannesburg, Wonder City, Made of Gold

By MURRAY OULTON

Johannesburg, the largest city in South Africa, recently celebrated its diamond jubilee. Development of the gold industry has made it the financial and trading hub of the Union. Gold was discovered in 1884 in the Witwatersrand, a low range of hills surrounding Johannesburg. At the beginning of the century, the city covered less than 10 square miles; today, there are 800 miles of streets and roads.

Johannesburg.

JOHANNESBURG, the metropolis of gold, and, as it has sometimes been called, miracle city of the Empire, has just celebrated its diamond jubilee. The Governor General attended the festival, and commemorative plaques were unveiled on pedestals marking the boundaries of the city when the farm Randjeslaagte was proclaimed as Johannesburg on October 4, 1886.

Johannesburg is certainly one of the wonder cities of the world. The development of the gold industry and the remarkable climate of the high-veld have combined to turn what 60 years ago was bare veld into a city with a population of approximately 600,000.

Vast Riches

Of course it is to gold that Johannesburg owes its vast riches. No other place name since Ophir has been so inextricably associated with gold, and no other city in the world can claim a similar pre-eminence with regard to the metal. Around it lies the biggest gold mining area on earth.

But Johannesburg has many other distinctions apart from gold. It is the largest city and the centre of the densest European population in South Africa; it is the financial and trading hub of the Union; the largest centre of manufacturing industry; the Union's most important distributor and marketer; the arterial centre and base of the country's railways; and the Union's airway axis.

The focus of Johannesburg's riches is the wonderful gold-bearing range of low hills called the Witwatersrand. Journeying from Cape Colony during the middle of last century, pioneers, shortly after crossing the Vaal River, came upon a low-lying ridge of hills which, from the silvery streams coursing down their southern slopes they gave the name of Witwatersrand, meaning Ridge of White Waters.

Tracings of ancient workings on the northern side of the Witwatersrand indicate that, to some extent, gold was mined in this district long ago, but the fields were not really rediscovered until 1884, when a pioneer, Fred Struben, struck a rich vein on a Dutch farmer's land about twelve miles west of the site of Johannesburg. This proved to be merely a quartz vein, and not the real main reef. The finding of this took place a couple of years later, and a frenzied rush of speculators followed. They came on foot, by ox-wagon, by the most ramshackle vehicles imaginable, and very soon a camp of miners was established.

This was the beginning of the Johannesburg we know today. It was named by Johannes Rissik, the surveyor-general of the old Transvaal Republic, who laid out the first semblance of a township, in compliment to President Kruger and General Joubert, who bore the same Christian name of Johannes. From the moment the first settler arrived, Johannesburg never looked back. Railway connections from the coast were laid a few years later, tent and daub hut gave place to corrugated iron, and, firmly and majestically Johannesburg strode into the bricks and mortar stage.

Today it can boast of some of the most magnificent buildings in the Union. It has numerous industries, besides gold-mining, among them being printing, brick-making, brewing, tobacco manufacturing and iron founding. There is a large livestock market, and the meat-chilling industry has become of increasing importance.

Boundaries Extended

At the beginning of the century the city covered less than 10 square miles and the first municipal council was elected in 1903. Now the municipal boundaries extend to a radius averaging six miles from the General Post Office, and there are over 800 miles of streets and roads.

The number of Europeans and non-Europeans is now about equal, and the intensive development of the city area is seen in buildings rising to 20 storeys high, and the suburban districts have also expanded astonishingly.

South, east and west lie the mines on the greatest goldfield the world has yet seen. Their situation is conspicuous because of their tall chimneys. There are a considerable number of mines within the municipal area, but they extend far along the veld for a distance of about 50 miles, and the surface of the earth has been blasted and disrupted to permit their excavation. Characteristic of this belt are the great mounds of white dust and the refuse of the crushing machines. On them vegetation will not grow, and they provide much of the material carried about during dust storms which occur from time to time.

German civilians who had been living in Denmark during the war and been very well fed into the bargain are being sent home. Some of the first batch of these are shown boarding a special train at Copenhagen.

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SPORTING LIFE

Mr. Winkleman Returns to Toronto

By KIMBALL McILROY

WHY, Mr. Winkleman, I never thought you'd be coming back to Toronto. Things not so hot in Cleveland?

Just fine, thanks. But our basketball team recommend Toronto highly. They always come home with lots of points.

We export them. But if I recall correctly, your main objection was to drinking beer in the Men's Room.

It was, but I got to thinking it over, and I decided that I must have dreamed all that nonsense.

You mean maybe we're *all* just dreaming it?

I've been reading those ads again. "Ontario, the Tourist's Paradise." Toronto's in Ontario, isn't it?

Up until New Year's Day, anyway.

I thought you and I might go away skiing over New Year's. Skiing's not against the law, is it?

No, not except on Sunday, but I'm afraid I can't go with you, Mr. Winkleman. You see, the municipal elections are held on New Year's Day.

How awkward! Does anybody vote?

Not usually, but they're expecting a record turn-out this year.

Oh? Vital civic issue, eh?

Well, no. It's not exactly vital and it's not a civic issue, either. We're voting on the cocktail bars.

That's a good idea, but rather an odd place for it.

On the cocktail bars, Mr. Winkleman, not *in* them.

Why?

Well. . . .

I don't like tea rooms, but nobody ever gave me a chance to vote on the question.

Cocktail bars are different.

How do you know? You haven't got any.

Well, we're going to vote on them.

All the drinkers, I suppose.

Everybody. Non-drinkers too.

Mostly non-drinkers, probably.

What do they care whether you have cocktail bars or not. Is attendance going to be compulsory?

No, of course not. To be frank, Mr. Winkleman, some people think it's a scheme to get the Communists out of power.

They're in power, are they?

Oh, no.

Don't bother explaining that one, please. Just tell me what in the world is the connection, even in Toronto, between Communists and cocktail bars.

It seems that the Communists turn out in full strength year in and year out.

Unlike your liquor. That's bad, eh?

Well, no, that's good, I guess, or at least it would be if everybody else voted too.

But they don't?

Not in ordinary years, no. They just ache.

Everybody has hangovers on New Year's Day?

I guess so.

Even the light drinkers and non-drinkers?

Well, I don't know. Light drinkers are alleged to be rare.

I can believe it, in a place where they have to work on a bottle at a time. But surely the members of your city council who voted for this referendum are non-drinkers.

Oh, by no means. Consumption is apparently pretty high in council. Most of them admitted taking a drink, anyway.

THEN why did they vote for it?

Because they didn't think a big city like Toronto should be disenfranchised.

How?

The provincial government decided to give Toronto cocktail bars without letting the city vote on it.

Who voted for the provincial government?

Well. . .

So if the people of Toronto vote against cocktail bars, there won't be any, eh?

Oh, by no means, Mr. Winkleman. The cocktail bars are a provincial matter. The city referendum doesn't mean anything.

Then why is the city voting on it?

Just to find out if the people want them or not.

The people who'll be using them?

No, everybody.

That makes sense?

Well. . .

Of course, if the wets should win the referendum, the drys would shut up.

Don't be silly, Mr. Winkleman. Anyway, they don't call them wets up here. They call them intoxicationists.

There's no such word.

There is now.

It's libelous, too.

I know it is, but nobody would ever dare sue the prohibitionists. It would be like robbing your poor old grandmother. You'd get an awful ride from the pulpit.

That's funny. I thought churches were for moderation.

They don't think you can be moderate about drinking.

Oh, I see. Well, I'm not a churchman, of course, but *I* manage it.

You must be the exception. If we have cocktail bars, everybody will be plastered all the time.

In Cleveland we aren't.

Every penny will be spent on hootch.

No!

Children will be debauched.

Really?

Homes will be broken.

Awful! It sounds just like my country during Prohibition.

Surely not, Mr. Winkleman. Why, total prohibition is just what our drys want.

My word! do they? Who'd ever have suspected it. And they look like such nice, decent people, too. Well, it just goes to show you, you can't judge by appearances. Now, if you don't mind, I think I'll just pack my bags.

What for?

I'm going back to Cleveland.

Again, Mr. Winkleman?

I didn't dream it, after all.

No?

I don't want to get plastered. I don't want to spend all my money. I don't want to see children debauched, homes broken. I'm going back to Cleveland and have a cocktail.

Maybe it'll all work itself out.

Nope, you're all nuts up here. People won't vote on who's to run their city, but they'll turn out in droves to vote on cocktail bars. And they figure on getting rid of the Communists that way. Except that there are practically no Communists to get rid of. The non-drinkers are going to vote on whether the drinkers can drink or not, and still they talk about disenfranchisement. The council members who voted for the referendum are drinkers themselves. Of course, the vote doesn't mean anything anyway, and on top of that nobody knows what the cocktail bars would be like because they haven't tried them yet. No, thanks, I'm going back to Cleveland. I'll leave Toronto to our basketball team.

But, Mr. Winkleman. . .

Don't argue with me.

I wasn't going to, only. . .

It's no use.

Shut up, Mr. Winkleman! I was only going to ask if you'd take me with you.

(*Note*: In this column two weeks ago there appeared Sporting Life's Own All-Star Rugby Team. Football experts have found fault with the selections, pointing out for example that the mighty Krol appears nowhere and that certain players have been chosen in the wrong positions. All this is regrettably true, but we strongly suggest a closer examination of the names on that team.)

"What's holding up our family car?" . . .

You know how difficult it is to buy many of the things you need to run *your* home today. Then imagine the headaches we run into trying to keep up a steady supply of the materials and parts needed to build automobiles. More than 25,000 parts and pieces go into the building of one of our 1946 passenger cars. The lack of just one item can mean a hold-up in our production.

What are the facts? The present demand for cars has been building up for four whole years during which Ford of Canada did not produce a single passenger car for civilian use. And this year's "stop-and-go" production can obviously fill only a portion of that 4-year backlog of demand.

What are we doing about it? Expediters from Ford of Canada are covering thousands of miles every week trying to keep supplies coming our way. In spite of our best efforts we cannot secure enough materials to keep our assembly lines moving at anything approaching capacity. And that is the sort of thing which is holding up your family car.

Nothing would please us more than to be able to tell your dealer how many automobiles we will ship him next month, or even next week, so that he could tell *you* when to expect your car. But the situation right now is such that no one can give you an answer. For this reason, we suggest that it is wise to maintain your present car in good running order while you are waiting.

Of one thing you may be sure: Ford of Canada will build just as many cars and trucks as the supply of materials will permit. There's a long way to go yet—and we join our dealers in appreciating *your* understanding of an unusual and unwelcome situation.

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U.N. Commission Could Aid Pacific Islands

By RICHARD ROGERS

It is hoped that the forthcoming conference of the United Nations which control Pacific territories will see the establishment of the South Seas Regional Commission, an organization to confer regularly and operate on behalf of the political and economic interests of the non-self-governing Pacific Islands. Both Australia and New Zealand heartily support the scheme.

To date Australia's record of trusteeship has been a fine one. During the war the help given Australian and U.S. forces by the natives of the entire Solomon Islands group, New Guinea, etc. showed that Australia's able handling of her mandate had triumphed over Japanese barbarism.

British ex-servicemen are learning gardening at Kew Botanical Gardens under a government training scheme. These two tend a palm in one of the hot-houses with temperature at 96.

Melbourne.

ANNOUNCEMENT of the forthcoming conference of United Nations which control Pacific territories is an important forward step towards implementing the policy towards non-self-governing peoples that Australia has for some time been strongly advocating. If not a complete change with regard to such peoples, this policy is certainly an intensification and extension of the process of advancement and development, which has more and more characterized the administrations of enlightened countries.

Moreover, it aims at recognition by the governors of their responsibility for the welfare of the governed in contrast to the days when so-called colonies existed rather for the benefit of their possessors.

While Australia's record in territories under her control has remained good, it must be admitted that it needed the recent war to awaken the Australian people to full consciousness of the fact that their responsibility and their rights are primarily those of a key Pacific nation. The two British democracies in the Pacific—Australia and New Zealand — fought the Japanese not merely to regain and retain their territories, but also to retain their civilization, based upon a long democratic tradition.

It came to be realized that peace and stability in the Pacific—a vital area in world affairs, as the war proved only too forcibly — can be achieved only by building a way of life in which the varied nations and peoples can live together in peace and prosperity. This will be possible only if account be taken of the legitimate aspirations of the peoples concerned and if a basis be provided for economic development which will lead to improving standards.

As the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Dr. H. V. Evatt, succinctly put it, "we must found future Pacific policy on the doctrine of trusteeship for the benefit of all the Pacific peoples."

The success of any such policy cannot be assured, without provision for security. It is a fundamental premise of the Australian argument that no world or regional system of security can be permanent, unless it has an adequate basis in economic justice.

Decent Standards for All

Even Japan gave lip-service to this idea in spreading the notion of a "co-prosperity sphere." However, Japanese "co-prosperity" merely meant prosperity for Japan and a lower standard of living and the status of slaves for subject peoples. But it is not sufficient to have defeated Japanese co-prosperity or to establish machinery for international security, unless we can improve the standards of life of all Pacific peoples. If the freedom from want promised by the Atlantic Charter means anything, it means decent standards for all peoples and the prevention of all possibility of unfair exploitation of weak peoples by those who are stronger and economically more developed.

That the lust for colonial areas is a constant threat to world security needs no demonstration. Following World War I there was an attempt to deal with this by establishing the principle of international responsibility for certain colonial areas, and a system of mandates was set up under the League of Nations. Although containing the germ of the right approach, this system was not entirely successful, partly because of its limited application, partly because the undertakings given by the countries concerned were not sufficiently precise, and partly because in some cases the undertakings actually given were not carried out. Hence developed the principle that those countries in control of colonial areas should be regarded as occupying the position of trustees. It was contended that, while retaining general sovereignty, they should also have obligations to other countries of the world and to the native populations, the carrying out of which should be a condition of their trust.

Protection of Natives

At the San Francisco Conference, Australia succeeded in gaining recognition of the principle that all members of the United Nations should accept the general obligation to promote to the utmost the well-being of the inhabitants of all non-self-governing territories and to carry out certain related obligations.

In addition to this general declaration, set out in Article 73 of the Charter, there are undertakings such as the obligation to protect native peoples against abuses, and the obligation to furnish the United Nations with statistical information relating to the economic, social and educational conditions of native peoples. This was considered a great step forward in colonial affairs, because for the first time in history the major colonial powers jointly acknowledged the paramountcy of native interests.

As an earnest of Australia's decision to practise what she preaches, on January 17 last the Australian Government declared its intention of placing its territory in New Guinea under the international trusteeship system established by the United Nations. It was stated that there were two fundamental considerations on which the Government based its attitude in the negotiation of the trusteeship agreement —the fact that as under the mandate, Australia would continue to have complete and exclusive power in controlling the administration, and that the only limitation on this control was the obligation to carry out the duties imposed by the Charter. However, under the Charter, unlike the mandate, the administration might make provision for the territory's defence. Because New Guinea was vital to the defence of Australia, and because the welfare of the native peoples demanded it, no agreement would be considered which restricted in any way Australia's right to provide for its defence.

It will be seen that in applying the trusteeship principle, emphasis has so far been placed on the political aspects of development. That is, it has been stressed that the trustee country has an obligation to educate and develop the peoples under its control with a view to social and economic welfare. Australia feels that emphasis should also be placed on the economic factor in order to ensure that the economic development of colonial areas is conducted in a way which is not opposed to the interests of the peoples of the world.

However, questions of the acceptance of this responsibility and of the methods by which it should be achieved are distinct. Australia believes that it must be left to the individual country to decide by what means and within what limits these objectives are to be achieved internally, but that this does not alter the necessity to accept the obligation.

This doctrine has already been carried out faithfully by Australia in

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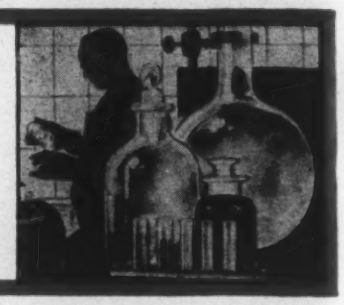
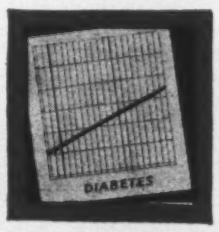
Can you answer these questions about

DIABETES?



Q. Is diabetes increasing or decreasing?



A. If present trends continue, the number of diabetics in this country will increase by 18% from 1940 to 1950, largely because more people live to reach middle and old age. Fortunately, doctors today can help control the disease; in fact, nearly all diabetics aided by modern medical science can lead full, active lives. Since the discovery of insulin, the average length of life of diabetics has increased greatly.

Q. What studies hold hope for the future?

A. Medical science knows more about diabetes than ever before, and constant research on new types and more effective combinations of insulin is being carried on. A chemical compound, alloxan, which can produce experimental diabetes in animals, has provided a new means for studying the disease. Further hope for progress lies in new discoveries about the utilization of sugar in the body.

Q. Does diabetes have warning symptoms?

A. There are usually no symptoms in early diabetes, but it can be detected by the presence of sugar in the urine. Periodic health examinations, including urinalysis, are the most effective way of discovering the disease early, when it is easiest to control. Once the disease has developed, definite symptoms appear, such as constant hunger, excessive thirst, loss of weight, and continual fatigue.

Q. Which people are most likely to get diabetes?

A. Those who are overweight, those who are between the ages of 40 and 60 (especially if they are stout), and those who have a diabetic in the immediate family.

Q. How can medical science help the average diabetic?

Diet, *insulin*, and *exercise* are the major factors in controlling diabetes. Successful treatment depends upon the closest co-operation between doctor and patient in keeping these factors in proper balance.

The physician determines whether the patient needs insulin and how much, as well as the amount and kinds of food that best meet his needs. The patient learns how to live with the disease, and concientiously follows the doctor's instructions — thus guarding against complications that affect the arteries, heart, kidneys, and eyes.

Even with diabetes, it is usually possible to enjoy a nearly normal life.

For more detailed information about the disease, send for Metropolitan's free booklet entitled "Diabetes." Address Booklet Dept. 126-T, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

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New Guinea and Nauru under the mandate system of the League of Nations, and the splendid assistance given during the war against Japan to Australian and United States forces by the natives of New Guinea and of Bougainville in the Solomon Islands provided sufficient evidence that Australia's trusteeship could triumph over Japanese barbarism.

Zone of Mutual Interest

However, the whole of the Solomon Island Group, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Fiji, Tonga, Papua and New Guinea, including Dutch New Guinea, together with Australia, New Zealand, Eastern and Western Samoa and the Cook Islands, form a great zone of mutual interest. Moreover, since the war Australia has undertaken a vast work of rehabilitation and advancement of the peoples of its dependent territories. Consequently, in the Australian-New Zealand Agreement in January, 1944, it was asserted that, in applying the principles of the Atlantic Charter to the Pacific, the doctrine of trusteeship must be fully accepted in regard to all colonial territories, and that the main purpose of the trust is the welfare of the native peoples and their social, economic and political development. Realizing that the future of these peoples can not be successfully promoted without collaboration between the various authorities concerned, both countries agreed that they should take the initiative in establishing a South Seas Regional Commission for the purpose of recommending a common policy for advancing the interests of the native peoples.

Both countries noted the fact that an Anglo-United States Caribbean Commission had been successfully set up with the function of advising the British and American Governments on common problems of social and economic development, and they considered it reasonable to expect similar success for the South Seas Commission. They expressed the hope that the Commission would consist, in addition to their own representatives, of representatives of other Governments with territorial interests in the region.

They agreed that recommendations to be made by the Commission should also cover arrangements for production, finance, communications and marketing, for the coordination of health and medical services and education, for the improvement of standards of native welfare with regard to labor conditions and social services, and for the encouragement of the work of Christian missionaries in Pacific islands and territories.

Uphold British Civilization

"We believe," stated Dr. Evatt, "that Australia and New Zealand have a duty to make a positive contribution to the future of the Pacific. They are the two great dominions which must uphold British civilization in this part of the world. The Western Pacific has long been an area of international instability and economic backwardness. It is our duty to take the initiative."

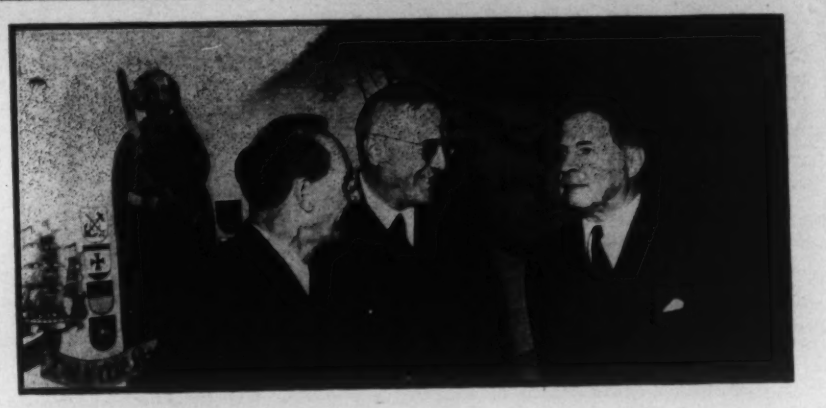
At the Wellington Conference between the two Dominions the following November, it was stressed that they claimed no exclusive concern with the future of any part of the Pacific region, and that, without the continued interest and active participation by other nations interested in arrangements for welfare and security, there is no hope of stability and harmonious development in the area.

In their discussions, they re-examined their proposals relating to the establishment of the South Seas Regional Commission, and proceeded to consider what should be the general form of the organization, and what steps might be taken to bring together the other Governments concerned and get the Commission established as a going concern. They decided that, so far as they were concerned, it might consist of representatives of all the Governments and Administrations in the region, and that there should be a permanent secretariat, as well as research and functional bodies established by Governments on the advice of the Commission.

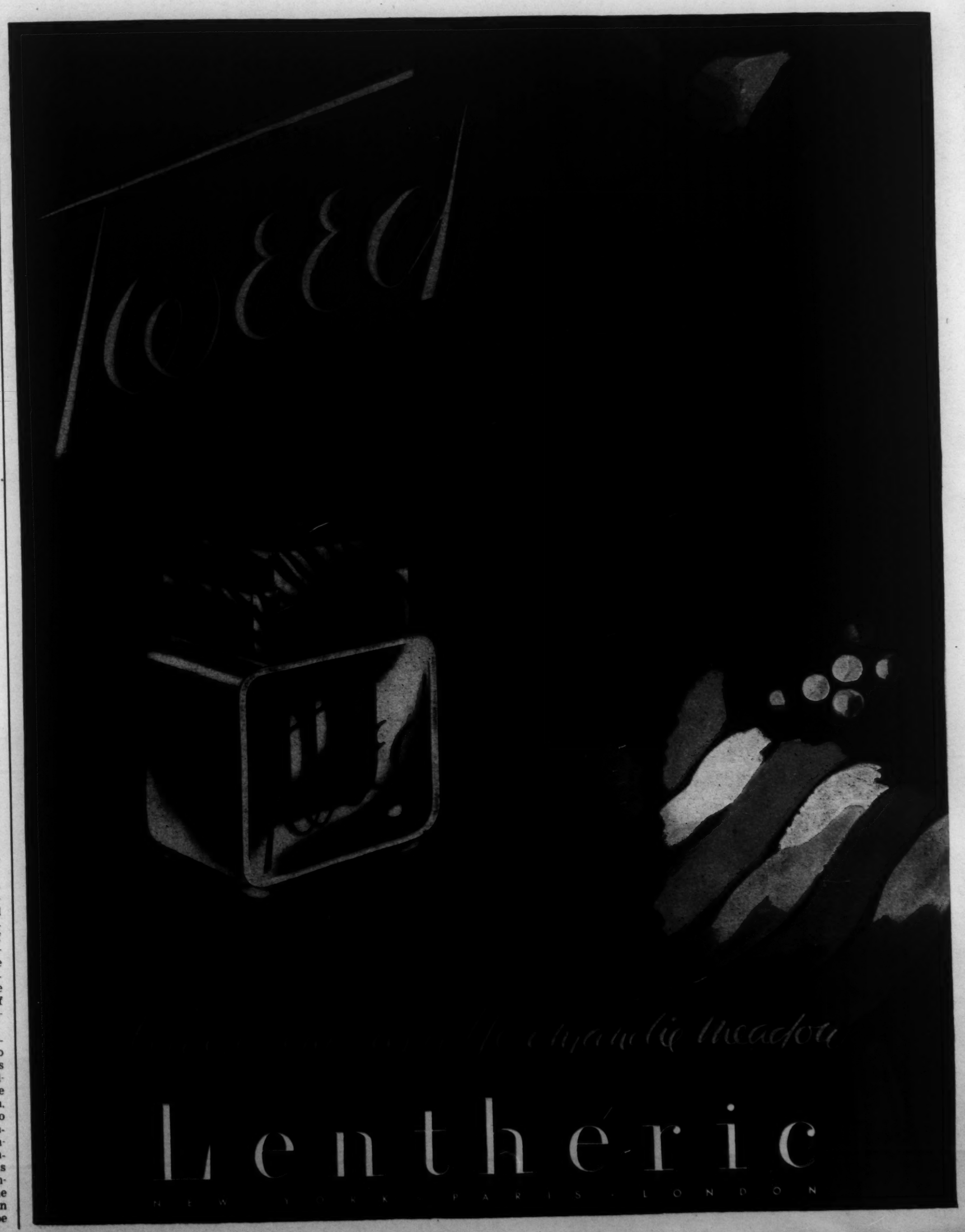
They considered that provision should be made for associating the Commission's work with existing research and functional bodies, and that, in order to provide a suitable forum for the discussion of Pacific Islands problems, there might be held regularly a South Seas conference which might comprise nominees of the Governments represented in the area and of international organizations concerned with welfare problems, such as the International Labor Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization, Missionary and Scientific bodies; and wherever possible, native peoples should be enabled to take part in the work of the Commission and its agencies.

Because of war's disturbance of the economic and social life of most of the region, and the urgency of the problems of rehabilitation and post-war development, it was hoped that there would be early action to set up the Commission. However, some delay has been unavoidable.

Now, Australia may await with confidence the meeting of the Commission, with the sincere hope that it will prove the foundation of a new era both for the Pacific and for peoples throughout the world.



German Premiers recently met in Bremen to discuss the food situation.



A Toothbrush Lesson for $4 Is a Bargain

By HORACE BROWN

One man's experience with pyorrhea is related here with bitterness because earlier proper toothbrushing would probably have prevented the disease. The effective cleaning method recommended by leading periodontists takes practice to perfect but insures oral health. It should be commenced under the supervision of a dental specialist.

AT THE tender age of thirty-eight, it has just cost me $16 to learn how to brush my teeth properly, plus invaluable treatment for my pyorrhea infection. It now takes me upwards of ten minutes twice a day to give my remaining dental equipment the thirty-times-over-far-from lightly, although, I understand, with proficiency I can halve that time.

In addition, I have had extracted eight *perfectly good* teeth, and one that would have had to go the way of all bone anyway. That these extractions included four wisdom teeth is small consolation. Presently, I shall be adorned with a couple of elegant bridges setting me back a scrumptious price. The one ray in the gloom is that I still have all my own front teeth, and aim to have as long as my right arm can hold a toothbrush in the wonderful and expensive tutelage it has taken in brush manipulation to save gums and teeth.

Most of this dental carnage was preventable.

Since about 1934, since the depression when my diet was practically microscopic, I have suffered from time to time from bleeding gums. Various dentists have looked over my teeth, and said in effect, "My! my! What lovely teeth you have, grandpa!" Their favorite joke was, "We'll never make any money out of you."

Thus my strong, white teeth have been a source of pride and little expense to me, until now, that is. I have faithfully visited my several dentists two or three times a year, and scrubbed my teeth morning and evening. There have been a few cavities, but not many, and up until the debacle I had lost only two teeth. I have done everything that the dentifrice ads expected of me, and a little more (because I had written some of those advertisements, and agreed with the Council on Dental Therapeutics that one dentifrice is like another, except that liquid dentifrices require the use of a polishing agent once or twice a week, and that dentifrices can, at best, only assist the toothbrush in the mechanical cleansing of the teeth). I had even used sodium perborate when it was prescribed for me by an Ottawa dentist, although I now understand that this substance is too caustic and would only serve to aggravate my condition.

When I told various dentists about my bleeding gums, they answered me, quite rightly, that there was nothing in the least the matter with my *teeth*. I was given to understand I was worrying about nothing. Not one dentist, all excellent fellows, said one word to me about the manner in which I was brushing my teeth.

Suspicion, Confirmation

The gods of chance were with me. For some time I had been exercised by a dark streak at the gum-line of one of my molars. My dentist told me it was nothing at all, but in order to make me happy he sent me to have my teeth x-rayed.

My dentist was quite right. The dark line on the gums meant nothing. As a matter of fact, I still have it. My teeth were, all in all, in wonderful shape.

The X-rays, however, showed pretty conclusively that I had pyorrhea.

Now pyorrhea, whether it is the fault of the advertisements or what, is, I find, not accepted by the general public with any degree of seriousness. When, with a martyred air, I told friends that I had to lose nine teeth because I had pyorrhea, it was to them nothing but a joke. One and all professed to become confused between pyorrhea and a disorder of a more southerly direction that rhymes with the disease. Yet, I am now morally certain, from my own experiences, that many of those who laughed are unconscious victims of the same disease. They will not all be as lucky as I, and learn, through sheer good luck, in time to save at least some of their teeth.

Unseen Destroyer

Pyorrhea is an infection. It strikes at the tender gums, and down into the jawbone, destroying tissue and bone. It can affect your entire system, as the bloodstream picks up its poisons and shoots them all through your body. There are several kinds of pyorrhea, of which my type was the most insidious, because it destroys unseen, and is usually only discovered too late. In my case, at least, it worked in its hidden way over a period of years. If the science of Periodontia (which is so comparatively new I cannot find its spelling in my Oxford Concise) had been as advanced ten years ago as it is today, I need not have lost a tooth. There are men and women I know who laughingly refer to themselves as "dental cripples," because they lost every tooth in their heads before they were forty; they were victims of pyorrhea.

Looking at it strictly from a layman's point of view, I would say it was time pyorrhea was ranked with the great destroyers of humanity's health, and that we stopped kidding ourselves about having good, sound teeth, until we are certain infection is not eating at our gum tissue and jawbone.

Periodontology, like so many other sciences, seems to have taken a fresh spurt with wartime. The experiences gained with working with masses of men can now benefit the public. One of the best schools for the science in North America is conducted by the University of Toronto. The crying need, as in all the scientific professions, is for more trained personnel. It seems to me there are altogether too many young women who take a long and expensive course, like the one in Periodontology, crowding out other would-be students, and then follow with a trip to the altar immediately upon graduation. Several good periodontists have been lost in this way in the past two or three years before they had even begun to practise.

My present dentist, who is the kind of good operator who does not try to do a job where a specialist is required, put me in the charming hands of Dr. Charlotte Weiser, a graduate of U. of T. Dr. Weiser is one of those intelligent young women forced to flee her native Czechoslovakia before the outbreak of war; her country's loss is our gain.

Dr. Weiser began by a scraping process, designed to remove the tartar from my teeth. Apparently tartar is often a major predisposing cause of pyorrhea. As it is believed to be caused by the action of fungus

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organisms on the soft debris that clings to the teeth, the effective use of the toothbrush after the scraping by a periodontist minimizes the formation by removing this material. Another major cause of pyorrhea, and this was so in my case, is "bad bite," i.e., my front teeth do not meet and my back teeth are not on speaking terms, either. Much of this bad bite is due to the soft foods we eat, and is, my experience would show, hereditary.

After my gums had been treated for their worst conditions, and the teeth extracted by an exodontist (I must write an article on *that* subject some time), I was told to buy a specially-made, straight-tufted toothbrush, medium hard, with bristles a little longer than most to add resilience. This brush had six rows of tufts, although another method uses four tufts. Dr. Weiser explained to me that I was to be taught how to brush my teeth, during my treatments, and that it would probably require several lessons.

Stimulation and Cleaning

"Most toothbrushing is all wrong," she told me. "It is more tooth *scrubbing* than brushing. Brushing should be done in such a way that the gums are stimulated and the teeth cleaned at the same time."

There are apparently two methods of scientific toothbrushing recommended by Periodontists, the Charters method and the Stillman method. Dr. Weiser, while using both methods, teaches the Charters most frequently. She describes the method briefly as follows:

"In brushing the outer surface of the teeth a small rotary motion is used. Place the special brush on the teeth at an angle of about 45 degrees to the long axis, so that the bristles' points will not scratch the gums. Hold the brush firmly against the gum margin and move briskly with a small circular action for about eight or ten rotations. Do this three times in each location."

Dr. Weiser demonstrated this on a model of the lower jaw, then in my mouth, and finally gave me a brush to try it myself. After emulating the contortionist in the circus, I was inclined to the theory that toothbrushing was not as easy as I had been led to believe! However, the method certainly seemed effective, as I could feel the bristles in the crevices, usually missed in haphazard brushing, and where most of the tartar material gathers.

The doctor then explained to me that the inner surfaces had to be brushed differently. The six front teeth, upper and lower, are brushed *up and down*, with light, brisk strokes on the inside. The bicuspids and molars are brushed on the inside in a similar manner individually, with the brush placed at a convenient angle. As this has to be done accurately, a mirror should be used until the technique is mastered.

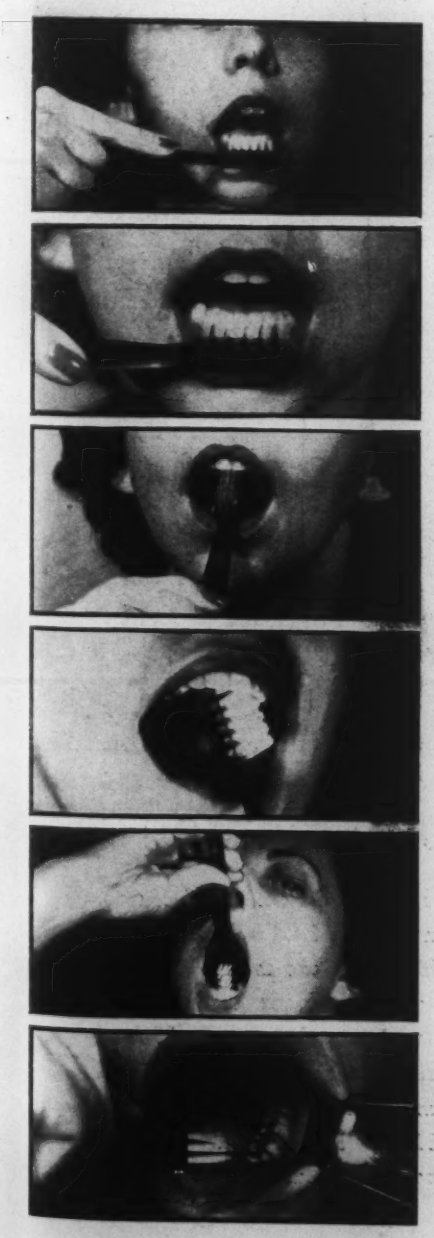
As the reader may imagine, this method of toothbrushing, which I am boring my friends to death with praising and blessing, cannot be learnt from paper. I feel it has to be taught, and do not recommend that anyone try it except under the supervision of a periodontist; results must be disappointing otherwise.

The results of this toothbrushing are already very apparent to me. I smile once more with confidence. My gums have not been as firm and red since I was a boy. The eradication of my pyorrhea has already made a difference in my entire physical well-being. Believe me, I am going to see that both my children are taught this method.

It seems to me that this science should be made available to the people as a whole, and not only to those who can afford to pay $4. a lesson to learn how to brush their teeth. If pyorrhea affects the health of the nation, as it seems by its prevalence it must, it is as dangerous to national welfare as other destroyers of health. My own layman's thought in the matter is that a modified or simplified Charters method should be taught in the public schools of the land, in order to accustom children to brushing their teeth *properly*, and I make this suggestion gratis to the Ministers of Education.

It is certain to me that our present methods of toothbrushing (scrubbing), some of which are actually dangerous to the health of our teeth and gums, are as obsolete as the biplane. I also think, from my own sad experience, that it is as important to X-ray the teeth of 'teenagers (for pyorrhea rarely appears in the pre-teener) as it is their chests, or at least to have their gums probed regularly by Periodontists for damaged tissue.

Civilization, which destroys sound teeth and jaws, should make some amends by providing the necessary repair-work to everyone affected as a service of the State.



Various positions in the Charters method of toothbrushing are here shown in pictures taken by Dr. H. Murray Robb, Toronto periodontist. But this article stresses that it is impossible to learn this or other periodontal methods from photographs or written instructions and suggests that you consult your dentist if you find pyorrhea symptoms.

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SPANS THE WORLD

Dominion Has Power to Legislate for Labor

By J. L. COHEN, K.C.

The author of this article, who is probably the best known labor lawyer in the country, holds that the 1946 declarations of the Privy Council have the effect of restoring to the Dominion the power, withheld from it by the decisions of 1896 and 1924 of legislating in the matter of labor relations, and calls upon Parliament to exercise that power by providing nation-wide labor legislation.

Prior to 1896, he points out, this power was generally believed to belong to the Dominion, and legislation was proposed, and in some cases adopted, dealing with trade unions, factory regulations and the like.

AT LONG last, the Dominion Parliament has had restored to it the power to enact legislation for the "peace, order and good government of Canada," even though *at the time of such enactment*, no emergency could be said to be in actual existence. Many years and much litigation have awaited this development.

Early in 1946 the Privy Council clearly disassociated itself from the earlier proposition that nothing but an *existing* emergency conferred power upon the Dominion Parliament to legislate for the "peace, order and good government of Canada." The judgment this time states that: "It would seem to follow that if the Parliament could legislate when there was an actual epidemic, it could do so to prevent one occurring, and also to prevent it happening again" and that: "to legislate for prevention appears to be on the same basis as legislation for cure."

This effectively reverses the earlier judgments of Lord Watson and Lord Haldane, and restores to the Parliament of Canada the right, which it should have *as the Parliament of Canada*, to legislate for the "peace, order and good government" of the country, whether in respect to an existing emergency or to avoid a potential situation.

Questions

Ever since the enactment by the British Parliament of the British North America Act questions have arisen as to its interpretation. In practically every case the matter has been dealt with by way of appeal to the Privy Council in London, the sections creating the most difficulty being 91 and 92. The first mentioned section is headed: "Powers of the Parliament," and the second, Section 92, is headed: "Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legislatures." Almost from the outset there has been a contest between the provinces and the Federal authority as to whether a particular subject is within the legislative jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada or of the provincial legislatures.

With the exception of a provision in Section 94 which sets up a procedure for provincial legislation for uniformity of laws relative to "Property and Civil Rights," there is no means by which the Dominion Government, for instance, can divest itself of and transfer to the provincial legislatures, or to any provincial legislature for that matter, any of the powers which have been conferred upon the Dominion Parliament by Section 91, nor, correspondingly, is there any means by which any province, or the provinces generally, can transfer to, or confer upon, the Parliament of Canada any of the powers which, under Section 92, have been stipulated to be exclusive powers of Provincial legislatures.

The main conflict has arisen between the opening provision of Section 91 which gives the Dominion Government the power to make laws for the "peace, order and good government of Canada," and items 13 and 16 of the provincial section. Item 13 is "Property and civil rights in the province," and item 16, "Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province."

One would have thought that Section 91 clearly indicated that when a matter reached national importance, the right to legislate upon it belonged to the Parliament of Canada. This was the early view of the statute, and in the early days of Confederation, the Dominion Parliament considered itself fully entitled under the B.N.A. Act to enact, for instance, factory legislation. The first Factory Bill was introduced into the House of Commons in 1880. It was sidetracked by the appointment of a Royal Commission. Following the report of the Royal Commission, the Government of the day introduced a bill into the Senate in 1882, which was described by the Minister of Inland Revenue as being "based on the British and Massachusetts Factory Acts." The Bill dealt with such matters as hours of work, safety, meals, overtime and inspection of premises. Sir A. Campbell, then Minister of Justice, and a law partner of Sir J. A. Macdonald, stated categorically that such legislation was within the Dominion legislative authority. The Bill received a second reading but was withdrawn later in the session.

Personal Liberties

A similar Factory Bill was introduced into the Canadian House of Commons by Sir Leonard Tilley, Minister of Finance, in 1883, as a Government Bill. It was withdrawn for amendment, but in the speech from the Throne in 1884 a similar Bill was promised, introduced by the Government and later withdrawn. There was no question at that time as to the constitutional validity of such legislation. The real question raised was as to the *propriety* of such "interference with personal liberties."

In 1872, the Dominion Parliament passed a Trade Union Act, which was modelled on the British Act, and no question was raised until many years later as to its constitutional validity.

As the provinces increased, and particularly as the central provinces acquired interests of their own, monetary and otherwise, stress began to be laid on the "Property and Civil Rights" provision of Section 92, and the concluding provision, item 16, "generally all matters of a merely local or private nature."

The question came to a head in 1896 in a case which involved a Dominion and Ontario Statute each dealing with the purchase or disposition of intoxicating liquor. The decision of the Privy Council was delivered by Lord Watson—who, incidentally, had acted as Counsel for the Province of Ontario for a number of years prior to taking his position on the Bench,—and it laid down the legal proposition that the "general" authority given to the Canadian Parliament by the introductory words of Section 91, that is: "the right to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada," was not only subsidiary to the particular powers reserved for the Provincial Legislatures by Section 92, but that: "The exercise of that general legislative power by the Parliament of Canada in regard to all matters not (specifically) enumerated in Section 91 ought to be *strictly* confined to such matters as are *unquestionably* of Canadian interest and importance."

No Indication

The judgment in no way indicated the criteria by which the word "strictly," or the word "unquestionably," should be interpreted.

From that time on, stress was laid increasingly upon provincial rights and powers, and it was generally accepted that the broad legislative power conferred by the B.N.A. Act upon the Dominion Parliament could only be exercised, firstly, if the statute in question did not conflict with any of the 16 items in Section 92, and secondly, if there actually existed, in justification of the statute so passed by the Dominion Parliament, an acute and dangerous national situation.

The question came up for review in a case brought before the Privy Council in 1924, arising out of the refusal of the Toronto Electrical Commissioners to submit to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a statute which had been enacted by the Dominion Parliament, and which provided for the setting up of Conciliation Boards with a view to settling industrial disputes.

In that case, the earlier decisions on the question of Dominion as against provincial legislative powers were considered and a judgment was delivered by Lord Haldane in which it was stated that the Dominion Parliament could exercise its authority to enact legislation dealing with the "peace, order and good government" of the Dominion of Canada *only if an actual emergency existed* at the time of the legislation which put the national life of Canada in peril. The judgment states that "they," referring to the early decisions, "must have thought that the Temperance Act of 1896 had been conclusively held valid on account of the fact that *at the period of the passing of the Act*, the circumstances of the time required it in an emergency affecting Canada as a whole".

The Haldane judgment goes on to state: "It appears to their Lordships that it is not now open to them to treat Russell v. The Queen (7 App. Cas. 829) as having established the general principle that the mere fact that Dominion legislation is for the general advantage of Canada, or is such that it will meet a mere want which is felt throughout the Dominion, renders it competent if it cannot be brought within the heads specifically enumerated in Section 91. Unless this is so, if the subject matter falls within any of the heads enumerated in Section 92, such legislation belongs exclusively to provincial competency."

Quite Conclusively

This, quite conclusively, made a nullity of the general power of the Dominion Parliament to make laws for the "peace, order and good government of Canada" except in matters of great urgency, arising out of an *existing* situation of peril. The recent Privy Council case reverses that.

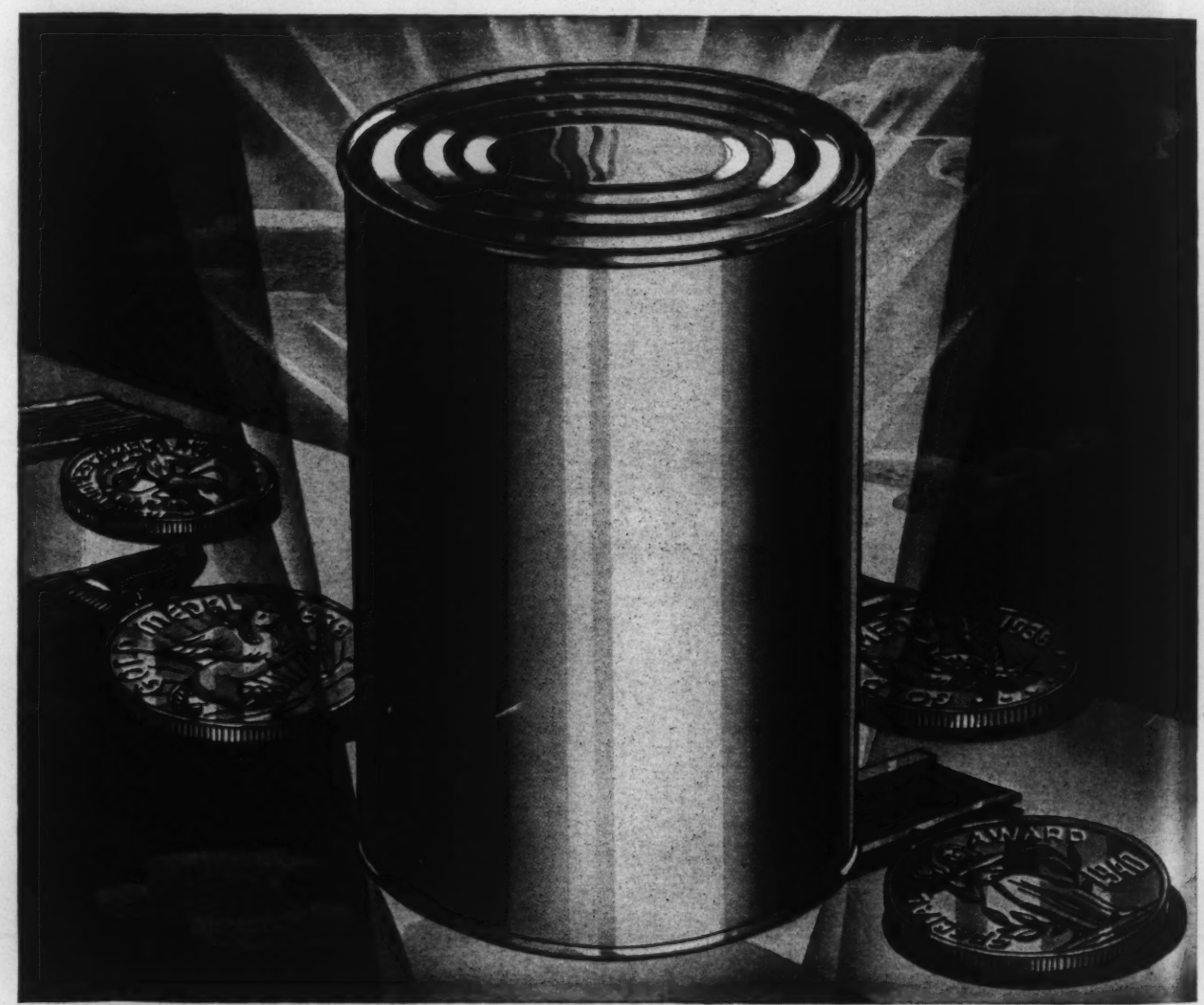
For some strange reason the Dominion Parliament, or at least the Dominion Government, has avoided any stress on the powers thus judicially restored to it this year. The Dominion Government of the day has continued to conduct the public affairs of Canada as if the legal position prevailed as it did when Lord Haldane delivered judgment in 1924 in the Toronto Electrical Commissioners' case.

There can be little doubt that as Canada has become industrialized, and as the economy of the country has become integrated, there is a threat to the welfare and well-being of the Dominion if legislation is not enacted on a Dominion-wide scale dealing, for instance, with industrial questions.

Equally, there can be little, if any, doubt that by reason of the last mentioned case the Dominion Government can validly enact legislation dealing with labor relations, or with wages or similar associated subjects, and that there is absolutely no need for the futile course of constantly calling in the provinces with a view to securing uniform legislation upon these subjects, with invariable disagreement.

It would be interesting to know why the Dominion Government has failed so conspicuously to make any attempt to exercise the broad legislative powers in relation to matters which, it is now made clear, are possessed by that Parliament.

The issue having been cleared up this year by the decision of the Privy Council above mentioned, the people of Canada are entitled to ask the Government and Parliament of Canada to exercise their authority and to legislate upon these matters on a Dominion-wide basis, intelligently in the national interest.



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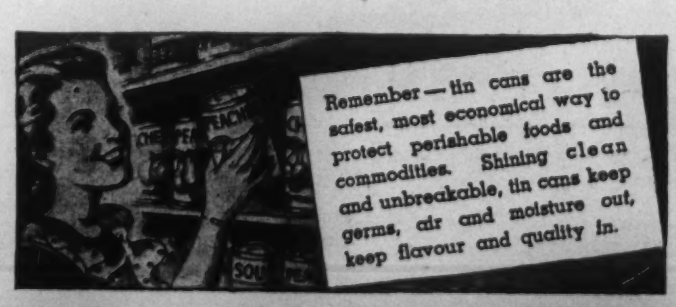

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Russians Know Cosmic Rays Not a Vast Source of Atomic Power

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

A MASTERLY campaign of deception on a scientific subject is coming out of Russia. It concerns cosmic rays. About every month a story is cabled or broadcast, and if we combine them all they suggest that Russian scientists are harnessing stupendous energy from cosmic rays to provide a prodigious, colossal source of atomic energy by means of an astounding and monstrous device that operates on an amazingly simple principle and can be set in operation in an astonishingly short time.

The simple truth is that no such amounts of energy are available. If the Russian scientists and engineers were to build an electromagnetic and crystal-concentrating device which would gather into a sharply-focused beam all of the incoming cosmic rays over an area as big as the atom bomb plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., they would obtain at the focal point each second enough energy to evaporate a tear drop, if all the energy in the cosmic rays were converted into heat.

Not Responsible

Every Russian physicist is well aware of this fact. The Soviet scientists are not responsible for the deception. They are reliable, sincere and trustworthy and their work is entitled to the highest order of merit except in a few limited fields, and even in these fields the sins are of omission rather than commission.

Very few English-reading scientists can read the difficult Russian language, and Russian scientists are not permitted to leave their country to mingle with the scientists in other countries. The converse is equally true with rare exceptions.

Every scientist throughout the remainder of the world knows that the Russian scientists are not responsible for the fantastic cosmic ray atomic energy stories, and that the claims made in them are without any foundation. No scientist anywhere is deceived by them.

The stories are read by a very large number of persons who are without scientific training or critical judgment, and such individuals believe them in whole or in part, and this situation gives the stories very great propaganda value.

This propaganda is not very subtle and a not-very-intelligent response to the attitude of the United States in keeping our atomic bomb knowledge secret from our Russian allies. The response is very much on the kindergarten level. The Russian propaganda machine is like a child who replies to a playmate: "Well, if you know something I don't know, then I know something you don't know."

If the deceptive propaganda is believed—that the Russians are trying to get usable amounts of atomic energy out of cosmic rays, then an excellent screen has been set up behind which they can proceed to develop atomic energy from uranium sources just as was done in the United States.

Absolute Secrecy

Concerning this activity absolute secrecy prevails, but recently Marshal Stalin declared the atomic bomb would not long be the monopoly of one country.

Dr. Marcel Schein, of the University of Chicago, one of the world's outstanding authorities on cosmic rays, at a recent meeting of the American Physical Society, stated that the energy being showered on the earth by cosmic rays amounts to 2.3 billion electron volts a square centimeter a second.

A square kilometer is a much larger area than that occupied by the buildings at the Oak Ridge bomb plant. In the square kilometer there are 10,000,000,000 square centimeters. If each square centimeter receives 2,300,000,000 electron volts a second then the total area will receive 23,000,000,000,000,000,000 electron volts.

This number is so large that it would seem it must represent a very large amount of energy. This, however, is not the case. An electron volt is a very small unit of energy and is used only in connection with the forces in individual atoms. It takes 26,000,000,000,000,000,000 electron volts to equal a gram calorie and a gram calorie is the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade. This is about the same amount of energy as is showered on a square kilometer of the earth's surface in one second.

To boil this half thimbleful of water all of the cosmic rays over a square kilometer of surface would have to be concentrated on it for more than two minutes. Obviously, cosmic rays are not a very practical source of power.

If all of the energy in the cosmic rays showering the entire 510,000,000 square kilometers of the earth's surface during an entire year could be usefully concentrated it would supply a fund of 157,500,000,000,000,000,000,000 ergs. This, again, seems like a large amount of energy, but translated into familiar terms, it equals 6,000 kilowatt hours and this is equivalent to the energy obtained from about three tons of coal.

This, declares Dr. Schein, is equal to the energy the earth receives in the form of starshine, and very much less than a millionth of what we receive from the sun in the form of heat.

Cosmic rays, nevertheless, present an extremely interesting problem to the scientists. The primary cosmic rays appear to be protons traveling at extremely high velocity. While the energy of each particle is negligibly small in terms of familiar power units and large masses of matter, it is extremely great in terms of the almost infinitesimally small masses of the particles carrying this energy. Their high energies mean that they have been speeded up in space until they are traveling at a speed close to the velocity of light.

The scientists would like to know what kind of a cyclotron nature has hidden out in space in which she can impart such high velocities to particles. They would like to imitate her methods.

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Time Canada's Honors System Was Revised

by ANDREW BELL

The author thinks that it is time Canadians made up their minds whether they want a system of honors as a reward of public service, and if so, of what kind.

Our present system is a partial application of the British pattern, and is difficult to work because it omits all the top grades with their accompaniment of a title.

THERE is something almost hilarious about the Canadian Honors set-up. For all practical purposes we abolished them at the close of the first World War. We had a brief spell of them again during the Bennett regime. We took to them once more after this war began. For a time civilians were among the chosen. Then the Government decided that selection during hostilities, from among this class of mortal, was too hard. Thus it was not until this July 1 that civilians again appeared on a Canadian Honors List. And then the spate of awards was so great that, to many, the recognitions seemed practically meaningless.

Most of the awards for war-time service have presumably now been made. Any honors in the foreseeable future would be for distinction in time of peace. But the Government has not spoken its mind on the subject. It may be that the King Administration is again disposed to its former "no awards" policy. Whatever the silent official facts, however, the present seems propitious for imaginative and non-partisan thought about a confused and confusing topic.

The writer suspects that the average Canadian (who would not normally be a recipient) is scarcely interested in the question. To him almost all awards are archaic baubles —with scant meaning, at any rate in normal times, for a North American democracy. And his sentiments appear to have advocacy in high places. The personal antipathy of the Prime Minister to honors is an open secret. Yet because Mr. King is, above all, the great conciliator who delights to find the middle road that almost everyone can stomach, we have had, since 1939, a sort of day-to-day honors policy, sufficient perhaps to the day, with small thought for the morrow.

Surely now is the time to put an end to this drifting—this waiting for the public wind to blow hot or cold. Do Canadians want awards at all? And if they do what is their choice —a distinctively Canadian system or a cleaving to the British pattern? Objective discussion is not easy, for the topic has emotional and technical ramifications. Canada is a sovereign nation: Canada is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations: the King, under our Constitution, is the Fount of Honor. What must be the deciding factor, however, in any consideration of the subject is the relation of honors to the needs and corporate dignity of Canada. All other factors are obviously subordinate in importance.

What then is conceived to be the place of awards in a modern state? Briefly put, it is the accepted method by which a nation (at small cost to itself) acknowledges with a decoration, title or similar form of award, notable feats in valor, public service or private accomplishment. It is a sort of official notice that Mr. Monsieur or Comrade X is a major or minor superman. And during a war the device is thought to have special point.

Recognition and Incentive

A heavy percentage of the nation is directly or indirectly in the service of the state with dangerous and vital tasks to do. Recognition with honors is deemed to have merit as a tribute to the many who have deserved well of their country, either because of gallantry, or of labors "above and beyond the call of duty." The system has merit, too, as a challenge and incentive to others to go and do likewise.

That may seem a pretty cynical and disenchanted definition of the purpose of honors. It is not thus intended. Few would deny that the majority of distinctions given to Canadians in recent years were richly earned. Whether the individuals were worthy of honor, however, is not in point. What is of concern now is the over-all question of Canadian policy in its relation to our present and future needs.

Germane, of course, are the policies of other countries. Take the three with presumably the most relevancy for Canadians. The Soviet Union makes awards in both war and peace. One at least carries what is, in effect, a pseudo non-hereditary title "Hero of the Soviet Union." And curiously enough, during hostilities, Russian decorations for civilians were perhaps even more numerous than for service personnel. Maintenance of morale on the home front and symbolic recognition of the measure of the civilians' part in the war (to avoid invidious comparisons by service personnel) is said to be the explanation.

The United States, too, gives awards. In war the distribution is lavish and comprehensive with an almost complete emphasis on service personnel. Only in exceptional circumstances are civilians given decorations by the United States, either in war or peace.

The British system is, of course, well-known in Canada. For to the extent that we have a pattern or policy at all the British pattern is ours also, with modifications dictated by time, place and the Prime Minister. Everyone is aware that the British system is complicated to a degree, with complex quotas, with

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so many orders, grades within orders, and other types of decoration, that every slightest nuance of human achievement seems to have an appropriate symbol of recognition. It is this pattern that we have attempted to apply, piece-meal and part-time, to Canada.

In the main the attempt does not seem to have been very satisfactory. For, despite its subtlety and flexibility, the British pattern does not readily lend itself to an only partial application. The basic complication has been the stratified character of the British system, under which most top awards carry with them the bestowal of a title. But the Government decided that the flower of knighthood did not suit the Canadian climate.

This decision has led to a variety of anomalous situations. There had to be a sort of down-grading of the British pattern to adapt it to Canadian policy, with the result that Canadians were given awards in grades lower than would customarily be accorded their British opposite numbers. It meant, also, that for the most important Canadians there was no appropriate decoration. Thus until the Companion of Honor was made available three of Canada's premier citizens, Mr. Vincent Massey, General McNaughton and General Crerar, received no suitable recognition of their service to Canada.

Matter of Course

Then, too, the policy governing non-operational awards for service personnel has, on occasion, appeared equivocal. Some senior officers seem to have received decorations, as a matter of course and in deference to their rank, without regard to notable achievement. Thus there has been, in consequence, a debasing, in the public mind, of the whole honors currency — gallantry awards alone excepted.

Decorations for civilians have been dealt with in an especially quaint manner. In the early war years there was a restrained distribution, largely to senior civil servants and important business and professional men, who had done significant work in the initial organization of the Canadian war effort. But so many Canadians were rendering exceptional service that a sensitive Government came to think it impossible, during hostilities, to adjudicate fairly on the multiplicity of claims. The July 1 List was the fulfilment of the Administration promise to give recognition after the Peace to war-time achievement on the home front. All manner of worthy civilians were named in a listing as lengthy as a well-mixed small town telephone directory, and as cold and detached as a white porcelain fish. No adequate citations were given. Thus the recipients cannot have felt greatly honored, and for the general public the well-intentioned gesture had no real meaning.

It is no part of this article to suggest what Canada should do about honors. Its aim simply is to state the problem and to urge a new and non-partisan approach. Our policy since 1939 has seemingly been a half-hearted, and not very successful, attempt to decant old wine into a new bottle. Whether or not Canadians want a continuance of the adaptation of British Honors to Canada the writer does not know. It may be that many would prefer recognition of gallant or otherwise distinguished deeds in the form of a state pension, a substantial monetary award, or even perhaps a free-round-the-world trip, with the Government resolving in advance the problems of transportation. The suggested Canada Medal and/or the rumored distinctive Canadian Order may show a way to a solution. What seems needed at this stage, however, is study of the problem, and formulation of a Canadian policy by an imaginative, non-political Commission. No other method appears calculated to secure enduring results.

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Could Ontario Operate Under Ottawa Offer?

By D. P. O'HEARN

It is most unlikely that, as some people predict, Mr. Drew will sign a tax agreement with the Dominion, Mr. O'Hearn says. Most often overlooked is the fact that Ontario is now operating at a deficit, and that the Dominion offer wouldn't provide enough money to catch up with this loss let alone pay for future expansion.

It might be more practical, the writer suggests, if less emphasis were placed on the theoretical aims and more consideration were given to the concrete problems of Dominion-Provincial cooperation. In this case the Dominion hasn't shown appreciation of Ontario's internal situation.

THERE is a rather widespread opinion that Ontario may soon negotiate for a tax agreement with the Dominion. Some provinces have now signed agreements, and strong political and business pressure is being put on Ontario to reach a settlement. In the light of this, it is thought that Mr. Drew may retract his stand and arrive at an agreement. On the evidence, I doubt it.

"The Man With a Notebook," writing in *Maclean's* Dec. 1, expresses this popular speculation when, speaking of Ontario, he says "Ottawa still clings to the belief that some agreement will be reached before the year's end."

This may be so. But you certainly never could tell it from the atmosphere at Queen's Park. Mr. Drew, at the time of writing, has not visibly changed his attitude in the least. He refuses to give the proposals in Mr. Ilsley's budget of last June the blessing of official recognition, and insists that so far as he is concerned Dominion-Provincial negotiations are continuing on the basis of the Conference conversations. And until there are further conversations it is his policy to say nothing.

Mr. Drew has made no public comment on the Ilsley proposals. And his last pertinent statement on the Dominion-Provincial negotiations, made following a caucus a few weeks ago, was that his Government still awaited a reconvening of the Conference, and, pending it, anything he had to say would be said in the Ontario Legislature. And the Legislature, he announced with some emphasis, would meet sometime in the new year "at a date to be announced." This doesn't seem as though he intends to give in.

However, aside entirely from these indications of the official attitude at Queen's Park, it is extremely unlikely that Ontario would conclude an agreement on the present proposals. There is a more pertinent factor than attitudes involved, and this is that the financial conditions of the Dominion proposals, when viewed in the light of Ontario's internal situation, strongly militate against acceptance.

Would Be Handicapped

The public discussion, which largely looks on the Dominion-Provincial situation from the national viewpoint, most often overlooks this point, but it is a fact that Ontario would be most seriously handicapped if it took the Dominion's present financial offer. It isn't generally appreciated that the province now is operating with a large deficit, and that Ottawa's offer, while tying up its sources of revenue, wouldn't even give it enough money to catch up with this deficit let alone go ahead with the program which is planned for the immediate future.

The actual operating loss, according to the budget estimates, in Ontario this year will be nearly $27 million. The final deficit, it is expected, will not be quite so large. Revenues were underestimated in the budget, and in view of the shortage of materials some of the major anticipated expenditures undoubtedly won't have been made. Nevertheless the deficit will be considerable, and if the year had been normal it certainly would have been above $20 million.

Added to this, expenditures are due to increase in the coming year and the years following. The war years have seen a startling increase in the cost of government in Ontario, as in all other provinces in Canada. These increases have been mainly due to expanded activities, and are now a permanent cost of government. In addition, various departments of the government, some of which have been held back during the war, are due for further enlargement. Health, Travel and Publicity, Lands and Forests and Public Works are a few. Highways face tremendous outlays, both ordinary and capital, in the next few years. The annual expenditure of the province is bound to grow considerably.

Some Figures

The ordinary expenditure as budgetted this year is $141 million. With the new spending, next year this is expected to increase to at least $150 million. It may be more (Mr. Drew said at the April Conference that the Ontario budget would soon reach $200 million). But, at least, on normal expenditure the province next year will face a budget of $150 million, and on present revenues this would mean a deficit of more than $35 million.

To meet this deficit, under the Dominion offer the province would gain from relinquishing its direct taxation fields (which are the logical source of raising this substantial revenue, and which are the obvious source in Ontario) an increase in revenue of a little more than $20 million. In tabling his budget proposal Mr. Ilsley estimated that the minimum subsidy paid to Ontario for its income and corporation taxes and succession duties would be $58.3 million and that on estimated 1947 revenues it would actually probably be $64.5 million. The estimated revenue to Ontario for 1946 under the Wartime Tax Agreements in these three fields is $43 million. Accepting Ottawa's estimate as accurate, the Province then, under the budget offer, would receive at the most $22 million more revenue for 1947, which would be $13 million short of meeting its minimum budget.

Against this it is unofficially estimated (and again, of course, there is a lot of guess work in figuring prospective tax fields) that if Ontario applied its own income and corporation taxes, at the 5% level which it can levy without its taxpayers suffering, it would receive a return from the direct tax fields (including the statutory subsidy and succession duties) of about $56 million.

This is only from $2 million to $8 million less than it would receive under the Dominion offer, and it would save the direct tax fields. With these within its control it can quite easily overtake its budget. Each point increase in income and corporation taxes next year, it is estimated, will return the province about $8.5 million, and a two point raise to a straight 7% taxation in both fields would probably see the Government in the clear.

Under the circumstances it seems most unlikely that Queen's Park will be eager at all to seek an agreement.

JOHN KERR

by

Constance Kerr Sissons

Fort Garry and the western plains at the time of the first Riel Rebellion are vividly pictured in this eventful story which begins and ends in Perth, Ontario. Here, symbolized in the life of one man, is the adventurous spirit which steadily advanced the opening of a new continent and the building of a new and proud nation. Much of the material in this engrossing biography comes from letters and diaries written "on the spot".

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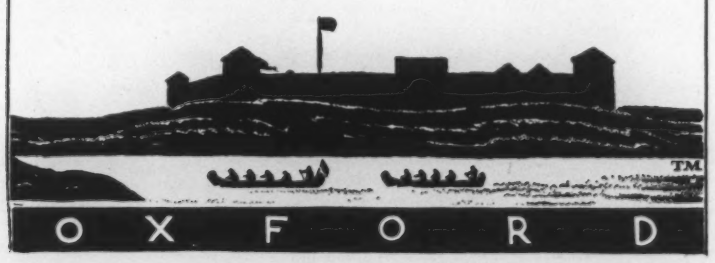

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One other consideration is the fields of minor taxation. There has been some belief that the Dominion has been hanging on to these mainly for purposes of bargaining and that eventually it would relinquish them. Even if it did, however, it is questionable if it would materially affect the Ontario position. It certainly wouldn't unless they were relinquished without compensation. And so far the Dominion has shown no inclination to deal in these fields without repayment, and without pressing a good bargain.

Currently the only one of these fields which is a major revenue source in Ontario is gasoline. It returns about $27 million annually. Conceivably if the Dominion withdrew its 3c import here the province might increase its gasoline revenues sufficiently so that with increases in the other minor fields and with the Dominion subsidy it could meet its fiscal needs. The proposition is perhaps plausible enough so that if the Dominion showed a true inclination to relinquish the minor fields it might be interesting, but first the inclination would have to be shown. There hasn't been any real sign of it yet.

Unlikely to Sign

In taking a broad summary of the situation, I think one has to admit that not only is it unlikely that Ontario will sign an agreement, but that the Ontario Premier's position is good. You might say either that he is well justified, or that he is in a strong position, depending on your viewpoint. Regardless of whether or not he is sentimentally opposed to the Dominion agreements, as is so widely claimed, and irrespective of all our natural desires to see Dominion-Provincial settlements and the national progress that they signify, I think if only for practical reasons more consideration should be given to Mr. Drew's position.

Certainly the Dominion Government has not been entirely without blame in the erratic progress of the recent Conferences. In the current termination of the Conferences it is the Dominion who has backed away, against the expressed wish of the majority of the Premiers. And, even though it has been in the position of the bidder, it is the Dominion (with the exception of Mr. Duplessis) who has shown the most stubbornness, particularly in regard to the minor taxation fields. And while there have been rumors that some of the provincial premiers weren't too wise in their presentations before the various Conference sessions, the Dominion also hasn't shown exceptional appreciation of the provinces' situation. Certainly, in the case of its current proposals it has shown itself to be quite ignorant of Ontario's financial position. Either that or it was making a proposal which it intended to have refused.

All of us, in viewing the Dominion-Provincial situation, I believe, are apt to get one-sided. A great many of us view the national interest so strongly that we don't see that there are two sides to the story. We are apt to ignore the practical for our theoretical beliefs. It might further things a lot if some of us, including the Dominion, took a look again at some of the concrete problems confronting Dominion-Provincial cooperation.

In the meantime, I don't think much action can be expected from Ontario.

• •

WESTERN NIGHT

ALL day the village sprawled on
either side of the highway,
leisurely, scattered, ungainly,
stretching its length from the low
brown swamp to the level wheatfields.

But when evening came,
lemon and gray and chill with shadows, the wandering sidewalks stopped in their tracks; the square, squat houses leaned to each other; the gardens crept behind their weathered fences; and it was only a stone's throw from Old Pete's shack, at the edge of the marsh, to the flour mill beyond the elevators . . .

Darkness is a quiet hand
doubling up the folds of distance to
make a blanket, gathering the village
close beneath it, for comfort.

BLANCHE POWNALL GARRETT

GREAT TASKS UNDERTAKEN BY INDUSTRY

A. E. Arscott, President of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Outlines Progress In Reconversion

Unforeseen Difficulties Encountered—Not Yet All Solved

Bank's Progressive Year Reviewed by S. M. Wedd, Vice-President and General Manager

At the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce held December 10th at the head office in Toronto, Mr. Allan E. Arscott, C.B.E., President, addressed the meeting, in part, as follows:

More than twelve months have passed since the fighting ceased on the battle fronts of the recent World War. The people of many of the countries involved are directing their efforts now towards the achievement of their ideals of peace-time activity, and so it is in Canada.

At the end of our crop year we view a country which has received a full measure of the bounty of Providence. This year's crops over all are among the highest on record. The harvest in the Prairie Provinces has been outstanding. The orchard districts have prospered, although the difficulties of obtaining adequate packing and shipping materials hindered for a time the marketing of many of the products. Forestry operations are the most active ever undertaken in Canada owing to a peak demand at home and abroad for lumber, wood pulp and newsprint. All in all the year now coming to a close can be considered a good one so far as our primary products are concerned.

Canada has so long been considered by many to be a country dependent for its prosperity on the products of the land, be it in agriculture, forestry or mining, or of the sea, that the industrial development which took place during the war years may be overlooked. This development was essential to the war effort, but in the year that has passed we have commenced a noteworthy reconversion to peace-time activities.

RECONVERSION

A year ago we faced a major task of recasting Canada's greatly enlarged productive system to cope with the anticipated needs of peace-time both in Canada and abroad. This change-over involved the cancellation of war contracts of over $1,000 million, the transference of at least 1¼ million people from the armed forces and munition plants to civilian occupations, the reconditioning of overworked industries and the redistribution of available materials. Up to six months ago excellent progress had been made but then delays ensued through a series of employer-employee disputes which crippled the production of many factories and mills during the past summer. We lost among other things during that period a very large volume of industrial production, which might now be regarded as the "unfinished business" of the current year and which must be undertaken anew. In the last two months there has been a resumption of business in all industrial fields and, taking the year as a whole, how well this massive and arduous reconversion work has been done may be judged by a few facts.

Civilian employment during the year reached a record peace-time level, in spite of the difficulties of re-location, and it has been estimated that in the spring of this year 4¾ million people were gainfully employed. Production of civilian goods generally has been high—exceeding, in many lines, the volume established in 1939. Noticeable, too, has been the buoyancy of our exports which have been at an average monthly rate of roughly $175 million, and this without the volume of war supplies that bulked large in exports in the war years. This average in comparison with 1935-1939 figures is about double the pre-war value. Imports of a monthly average of approximately $150 million were the highest in the recent history of this country. I think we can all agree that this record is a worthy accomplishment.

MAIN OBJECTIVES

There have been unforeseen difficulties to cope with in this transition period and they all are not yet solved. New problems and issues that were in the first instance considered of secondary importance now are developing to an extent that commands careful thought and study.

From the maze of ideas and ideals that gained prominence during the war years two stand out: the objective of a high level of employment and the desire for stability. These "targets" are not capable of achievement merely through legislative enactment nor are they capable of precise statistical measurement, yet they well may serve to set the course of economic activity for years to come. To reach these objectives there are a number of factors to be reckoned with and a thorough understanding of these is of prime importance. I have particular reference to the impact of the wartime expansion of money, the cost and price of commodities (both domestic and foreign), and the effects of taxation.

In approaching the problem of retaining a high level of employment we must remember that during the war years our productive capacity and our productive possibilities increased many times—but mainly for war purposes. Now we have the tasks of encouraging and increasing the rate and volume of consumption of our products both at home and abroad. With respect to stability, our efforts must be directed to maintaining a balance between deflation and inflation. Over-all policies must be designed to match consumption with maximum output.

INFLATIONARY TENDENCIES IN THE ECONOMY

There are many definitions of inflation and much attention has been directed to its inherent evils. As an almost inevitable accompaniment of high-level war production, there has been a marked expansion of the volume of money which might be viewed as *monetary* inflation. On the other hand, by means of price and wage controls, investment of savings in Government bond issues and taxation to meet the costs of war, *price* inflation has been moderate. However, the increase in money supply brings with it ominous possibilities, the seriousness of which depends on a number of factors. If people decide to hold their cash or savings deposits and to retain Government bonds bought during the war instead of making purchases while goods are in short supply, then to that extent the threat is reduced, but it will still be present until increased production at relatively stable prices brings the post-war supply of goods into balance with the present volume of money.

In interpreting inflationary or deflationary tendencies it is usual to begin with an assumed balance between goods and services available on the one hand, and the purchasing power of the people on the other. Deviations from this balance are viewed as inflationary or deflationary depending upon which factor is in greater supply. The quantity of money available now for consumption purposes in relation to the present supply of goods emphasizes the inflationary potential. In pursuing this pattern of thought caution must be exercised in assuming that people will spend without regard for price or exercise of choice. However, as I have indicated already, the swing of the pendulum depends upon many factors, not the least of which is the attitude of the consuming public—and their attitude cannot be forecast with any degree of accuracy.

Having regard for the above circumstances it is in the interests of all business to consider in terms of current conditions the significance of the term "pent-up demand", and what has become known as the "back-log" of unfilled orders. Ordinarily, demand is governed by prices, and upward price adjustments may serve to restrain the volume of replacement demand. Care must be taken, therefore, to avoid the making of commitments which depend for success upon further price increases and free spending. Also it cannot be overlooked that "pricing out of the market" can happen both at home and abroad. Hence it is necessary to keep in mind that increasing costs of production can be the main contributing factor to such a development.

TAXATION

During war time taxes are paid willingly in the main because people are motivated by a sense of patriotism and duty. When this urge subsides the continued heavy burden of taxation becomes noticeable and acts as a deterrent to investment, to risk-taking, to saving, and also to productive activity. It must be recognized that taxes, whether they are levied on goods or services or earnings, in the end fall upon the citizens. It is impossible to appraise the reaction of all individuals concerned, but with the great body of workers the important factor is not the gross income before tax deduction at the source, but the amount of the "take-home" pay. In the individual's mind the question of whether or not he is being reasonably rewarded for his work hinges on the net amount he receives in his pay envelope. Thus the natural incentive of the worker to put forth extra effort to achieve maximum per capita production, with higher gross earnings, tends to diminish when heavily graduated income taxes have the effect of allowing a relatively lower net return for the extra work; consequently production suffers. In like fashion very high taxes have the effect of discouraging venture capital necessary for the development of those assets which have a relatively high rate of depletion.

Taxation and spending in the main are inseparable. It is well understood that taxes are necessary and that no single ideal expenditure-revenue pattern can be outlined. The effect, however, of continued heavy taxation on peace-time activity in all spheres suggests fresh study towards revision of the whole tax structure. Also, consideration may well be given to the advisability of turnover or selective sales taxes to a greater extent to allow of a modification of direct income taxes which are having a hampering effect on business and production in general.

PRODUCTION AND WAGES

The task of production has been increased by work stoppages and shortage. Because of the interdependence of all branches of industry a disturbance or dislocation in any one part of the economy causes a wave of disorganization throughout the entire system. This has been demonstrated in recent months. Wage issues cannot be segregated from the well-being of the community.

In this connection I think it timely to point out that changes in rates of pay for certain groups do little more than give these groups greater command over the available supply than those groups not included in pay increases. And an over-all increase, assuming the same rate of production ultimately completes the cycle with everyone back in his relative position.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Throughout the war years many reports have been received of the high standing of Canada and Canadians. Even in recent months Canada's role as a creditor country has been noted favorably in other countries, perhaps because few, if any, political strings are attached. This is all to the good, and no Canadian can be other than proud of this record. However, war conditions pass, and no less than ourselves are the people in other countries working toward rehabilitation. It is at this point that we must trade not on our record of the war years but on the quality of our products and on our prices relative to competitors. Changing costs of production and other allied factors may well alter our terms of trade to our disadvantage. The test of sustained high domestic employment is the continued willingness of foreign countries to engage in trade with us.

Our stake in world trade is perhaps as high as that of most countries involved in the trade discussions to be carried on in connection with the operation of international monetary agreements. Unless nations work together on problems of trade, efforts to stabilize exchange rates and to encourage the flow of international investment capital will have little chance of being effective. International trade is the keystone in the whole program of economic co-operation. It is obvious, therefore, that our aims must be at least to maintain the current level of exports, to trade with a wide variety of countries, and to achieve a well-rounded balance with all countries. It seems reasonable therefore to support the rehabilitation of European economic areas and their import-export programs.

In conclusion, I may say that in today's transition period it is necessary to recognize the difficulties involved in replacing the war incentive of "self-preservation" with the ideals of individual freedom and liberty. In this task we must not lose sight of the principles of democratic society, as we know them, in spite of the seemingly attractive alternative proposals which ultimately must lead to the subjugation of the individual to the state. It is not my intention to attempt to allocate responsibility but it becomes our business—the business of everyone—when conditions arise which make it impossible to operate as a free people. We Canadians, and I believe I speak for all of us, understood that the recent war was fought to destroy the possibility of control over our lives by the arbitrary exercise of power. Maintenance of this objective through the transition is of equal importance. Let it be remembered that individual freedom and democratic government were recognized many centuries ago as the highest yet most difficult way of life to attain.

General Manager Addresses Meeting

We are pleased to present to you a balance sheet which indicates a satisfactory growth in the business of the Bank and also to report that the number of our individual customers, both borrowers and depositors, is continuing to show a substantial increase and now aggregates over 1,500,000. This is a gratifying reflection of our useful service.

As you will observe from the Annual Statement which is before you, the total assets of the Bank stand at $1,441,581,728 an increase of $157,260,944 in the past twelve months. Quick assets aggregate $1,116,523,416, or about 81% of the Bank's liabilities to the public.

We have on deposit with the Bank of Canada and in notes of that Bank $140,193,543. Notes of and cheques on other banks amount to $37,421,893. Dominion and Provincial Government securities, of which over 36% mature within two years, stand at $770,381,773.

Public securities other than Canadian now aggregate $63,733,181. These are mostly represented by the obligation of the United Kingdom and of the United States.

Our Call Loans in Canada, which amount to $14,526,710, are down from last year and reflect to some degree the readjustment which has been taking place in the various stock markets. This also applies to the figures of our Call Loans elsewhere which presently stand at $9,024,053.

Current loans in Canada now amount to $237,869,093. There is an increase of $50,978,322 in these figures which is an indication of the general activity of post-war business.

Our current loans elsewhere amount to $27,325,940.

The total of the deposits by the public stands at $1,233,018,308, represented by $536,145,245 in current accounts and $696,873,063 bearing interest.

Earnings for the past year are higher and it will be noted that after providing for increased dividends the amount carried forward into the Profit and Loss Account is $601,239. This is $205,713 in excess of the amount carried forward a year ago.

Our various branches continue to be very busy and in a number of instances are obviously in need of enlargement. However, rather than accentuate the existing shortages in materials, we are restricting our building program to the bare necessities for the time being. Painting and repairs are of course being proceeded with as the situation requires and as man-power is available.

It is a source of great satisfaction to welcome back to the Bank so many of our staff who were in the Services. We are taking all possible steps to see that the period they have been away has not been a handicap to them.

I should like to emphasize at this time that the satisfactory results of the past year's business are ample evidence that the staff of the Bank are competent and aggressive. They are a splendid group of men and women, of whom the shareholders can be justly proud.

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Canada's Chief Achievement in Fifty Years Is Bewilderment

By B. K. SANDWELL

NOBODY came around to interview us on our seventieth birthday, which occurred last week, so we have decided to interview ourself. After all, we have now been observing the course of human affairs in this great and beautiful but oddly governed Dominion for just about fifty years now with a more or less adult eye, and we have some things to say about it that should be instructive to the younger generation.

What, we asked ourself, is the chief difference you note between the Canadian of 1896 and the Canadian of 1946?

The Canadian of 1896 was convinced that he understood the world in which he lived, that it was a good world and would go on getting better, that it was on the whole a peaceful world (except for a few uncivilized tribes in places so rough and unproductive that it was hardly worth while teaching them civilization) and would go on getting more peaceful, and that free capitalistic enterprise was the only economic system that any sane nation could dream of permitting.

The Canadian of 1946 is completely bewildered. He does not understand the world in which he lives, he has not the faintest idea where it is going except that it looks as if free capitalistic enterprise was going to be awfully difficult to maintain, he realizes that the uncivilized tribes are at least as peaceful as the civilized nations if not more so, and he feels that he is being battered around by forces which are hostile to him and his concept of life and which he can do nothing to control.

Are there, we asked ourself, no exceptions to this bewilderment and despair among Canadians?

Yes, we replied promptly, there are the Communists. They are just as convinced as the Canadian of 1896 that they understand the world; they believe that it is a poor world but capable of being made much better, that it is written in the book of destiny that it is going to be made much better in a few years, and that they are the people to whom is committed the task of making it better. When it is made better they will be the people who will be running it. They are in exactly the same position as the ordinary Canadian of 1896, except that he expected to make money and acquire power under the existing system, and the Communists in Canada today expect to acquire power without making money and need a revolution in order to do so. As they regard the revolution as inevitable that does not make much difference; the ordinary Canadian of 1896 regarded the continuance of the existing system without a revolution as equally inevitable.

WHAT about the Socialists, we asked ourself.

Socialists? we answered in surprise. All Canadians are Socialists today if they are not Communists. A Socialist, as distinguished from a Communist, is a person who does not want to abolish capital. There are the professed Socialists who want public ownership with a certain amount of free-enterprise capital, and there are the unprofessed Socialists who want free-enterprise capital with a certain amount of public ownership. Neither of them wants a revolution, and neither of them has any idea how much public ownership and how much free enterprise he wants or how to ensure that there will be just the amount that he wants and no more, and no less of each. Ask any free-enterprise man if he wants to return the Ontario Hydro to private ownership, and he will laugh at the idea. Ask any C.C.F. man if he wants to socialize the farms and he will say that that is absolutely the last thing in his mind.

The characteristic products of the Canadian mind in 1946 are a rail transportation system in which state and private railways run alongside one another all across the continent, and an air transportation system in which the state has all the central lines and private ownership has all the fringe ones. In 1896 both of these systems would have appeared completely crazy; anybody who advocated either of them would have been bracketed among the worst of the crackpots.

WHAT about personal liberty, we asked ourself.

Ah, that is another story, we replied, with something like a twinkle in our eye. There isn't really so much difference there as you might suppose. You see, the Canadian even in 1896 wasn't really much concerned about personal liberty except in the property relationship. He was extremely anxious that everybody should have full right to do anything that he liked with anything that he owned, but that was about as far as his interest in liberty went, and it was not far enough. There are freedoms which have nothing to do with property and which can be enjoyed, and should be enjoyed, by human beings who have no property. These freedoms did not greatly excite the Canadian of 1896, nor of any year from then to the present time.

There is some excuse, or at least some reason, for that. The doctrines of personal freedom to which we render lip service in Canada were never achieved by Canadians for themselves. We inherited them from the British, from whom we took over the right of governing ourselves. All that we had to struggle for was that right of self-government, which is a collective, not an individual, freedom. When we achieved Responsible Government we thought that we were achieving individual freedom also, but in actual fact a government elected by majority vote can be just as tyrannical to individuals as a monarch or a dictator. The Americans, who have largely influenced our public behavior, were in much the same boat as ourselves; their Revolution was a more conscious and deliberate affair, and they had to build themselves a new political system because they threw overboard the idea of constitutional monarchy, but their Revolution was a property-owners' revolution, and paid little attention to the rights of the non-property owner.

In a pioneer country the lack of property is not a grievous handicap, because property is so easy to acquire, and during the pioneer period the problem of individual liberty was not a difficult one, even though nobody was paying much attention to

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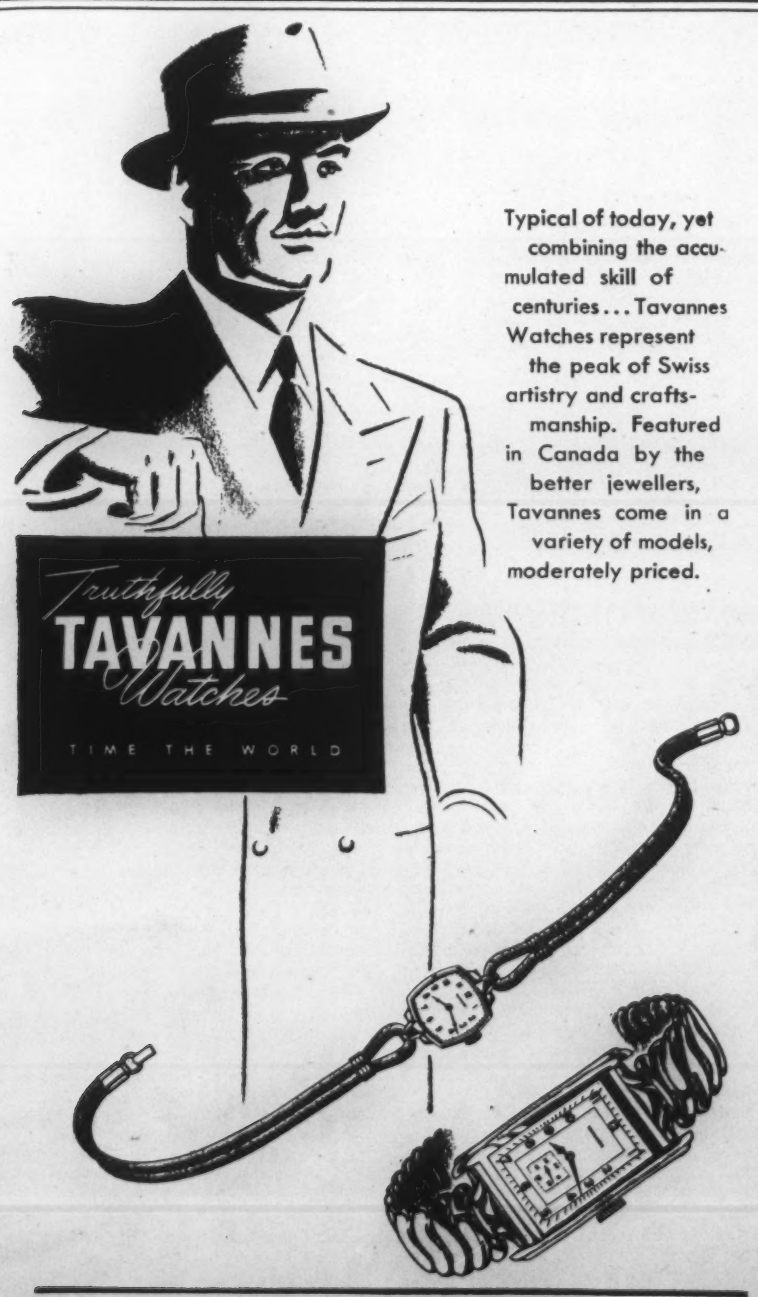

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it. But when the pioneer period came to an end, and it became apparent that the vast majority of property-less people were destined to remain that way, it became much more serious. (The term "proletariat" was practically unknown in Canada in 1896.) One of the reasons for the extremely precarious position of personal rights, even of a property character, in Canada today is the fact that the influential and propertied classes paid no heed to rights other than those of property in the years from 1890 onwards. For the truth is that all personal rights and liberties hang together, and when you neglect those which do not depend on property you make it easier to impinge on those which do depend on property.

AT TIMES during the latter part of these fifty years we have interested ourself in organized efforts to protect the rights of individuals from invasion and suppression by governments of all kinds and sizes. In those efforts we have never been able to enlist the slightest support or interest from the influential business and financial leaders of the community, with about six honorable exceptions. The work has been carried on, so far as it has been carried on at all, by groups of intellectuals and labor leaders, with constant and earnest tenders of support from Communists—who had to be kept at arm's length because the extent of their *real* interest in personal liberty is precisely what one would expect considering that they are the advocates of a completely authoritarian system of government. And out of the very small number of business and financial leaders who did show some sympathy with these efforts, two or three were compelled to abandon the expression of that sympathy because of the pressure from their fellow-magnates who distrusted the whole idea of personal liberty except for the "right" kind of people.

The result of this is that when these same business leaders suddenly develop a very proper but belated interest in the right of the common man to sell his services wherever he wants to, without the consent of a labor union, nobody takes them seriously or credits them with any interest in the matter except a desire to be able to *buy* their labor wherever they can without the consent of a labor union, which is a quite legitimate desire but no proof at all of a passionate interest in liberty as a general principle. This is one case where the rights of the unpropertied man and those of the propertied man happen to dovetail into one another to a certain extent, and if the magnates had shown any interest in the rights of the unpropertied man when they *didn't* dovetail they would find it much easier to defend them when they do.

(Chickens come home to roost in other countries too. If John Lewis's father had not been most improperly blacklisted by mine-owners of 1910 for union-organizing activities John Lewis would not be quite so hostile to mine-owners of 1946 today.)

At the moment these same advocates of freedom are greatly concerned about the alleged teaching of Socialism in the schools of Saskatchewan, under a C.C.F. Government. They would not be in the least concerned about the teaching of anti-Socialism; they would regard that as a perfectly proper task of the school system. Yet the difference between the Ins and the Outs in Saskatchewan is nothing more than a dispute as to whether there should be more or fewer province-owned shoe factories and fish curing plants and cheese cooperatives. The C.C.F. has no intention of abolishing capitalism or staging a revolution.

The schools, it seems to us, should not teach pupils to be either for or against the ideas of the party which happen to be in power. In Ontario in the early 1900's the magnates might have demanded—probably did demand, for aught we know—that the schools should teach that it was wrong for hydro-electric power to be owned and developed by public authority. But since all political parties eventually agreed that it wasn't, this would have put the schools in a most foolish position, educating pupils for a state of things that had passed away before they got out into the world. With the relative extent of public and private ownership a matter of party difference, the schools should abstain from teaching either view, just as they abstained (we hope) from teaching high tariff or free trade when that question was a party issue. Communism is another matter; Communism is a revolutionary doctrine, and any publicly-maintained school should obviously teach that revolution is improper.

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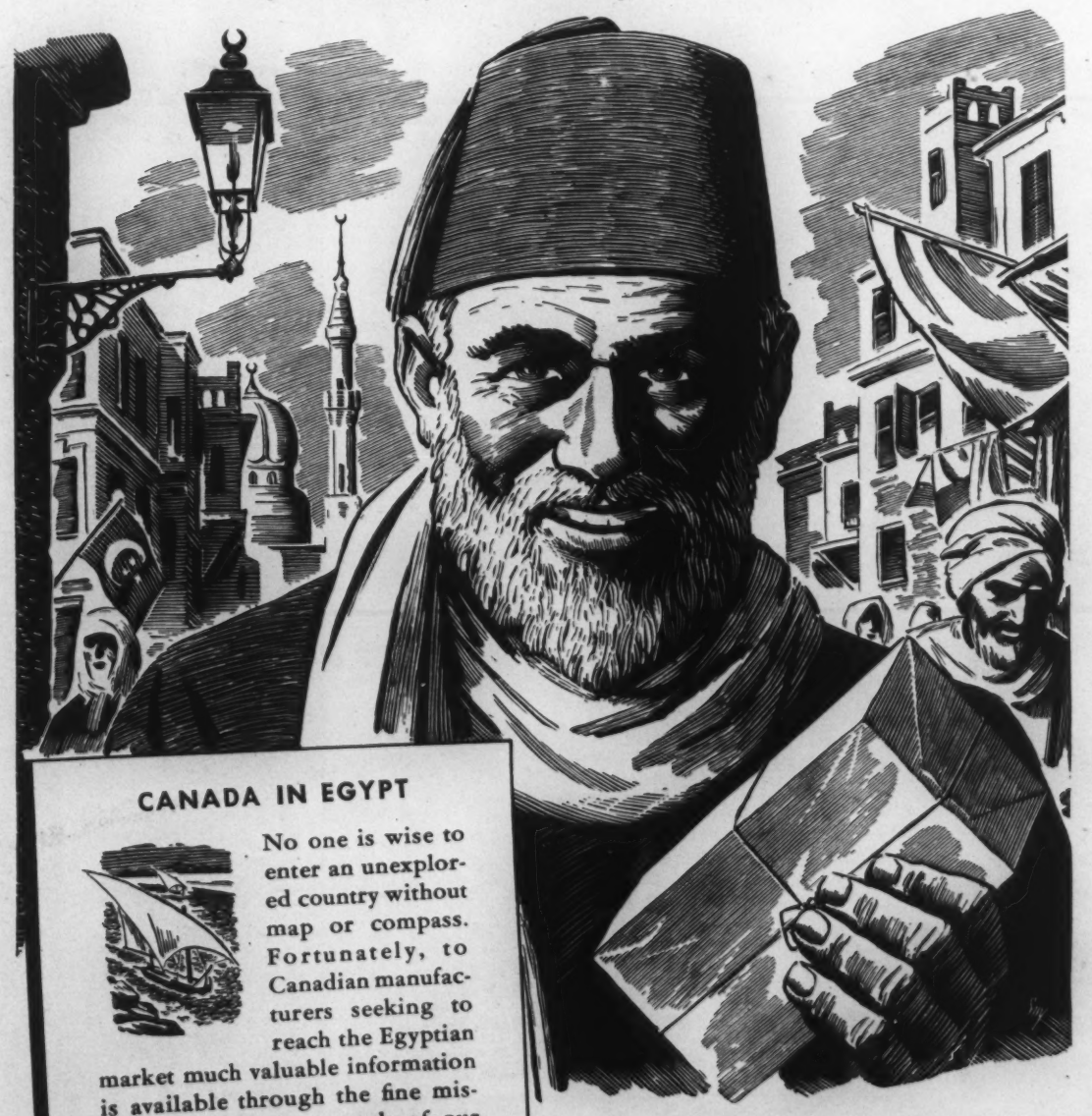

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Glories of Old Spain Preserved in Lima's Architecture

By DALE TALBOT

WHEN Lima calls itself an old city it means it. It was big and important when Rio de Janeiro and Santiago were muddy settlements. The wealth of a looted Indian empire made it the richest city in the New World and when its arrogant inhabitants were not deciding how wide the streets could be in distant Buenos Aires, or otherwise attending to the affairs of his Spanish Majesty's colonial possessions, they were loading stolen treasure on to galleons in Callao, which lies on the coast eight miles from Lima and is the port for that city.

The galleons have gone, but there is a lot that hasn't. White limestone still adds distinction to buildings in Peru's capital, just as it did four centuries before when Francisco Pizarro was enslaving its Indians. The over-decorated cathedrals remain and old patios and courtyards, with their grilled windows and doors, recall Spain's glory in those distant days, and strangely enough, Pizarro himself is still here. His mummified remains lie in an old cathedral not far from the Hotel Bolivar, where, from my bedroom window, I was able to look out across Plaza San Martin and see palm trees, olive trees and oranges growing in nearby backyards. And in seeing them I saw something that all the might of Spain was unable to produce, because, to thrive, these things must be watered artificially with water piped from the high Andes. It hasn't really rained here more than a few times in generations and in Pizzaro's day this city was a dry place, a flat, dusty city lying on a great, sun-soaked plain.

I arrived in Lima at carnival time. That's a three-day period of holidaying and fun-making and included in the festivities are several items which would not exactly win the affection of foreigners who, like myself, were strange to the whole thing. It seems that in Lima it's an old custom to pour water from balconies or upper windows on anyone who is foolish enough to be standing underneath during these three hectic days. This is just a mild hang-over from the robust past when they used to follow up with flour or anything else that made it more fun.

All this was unknown to me. In fact, I didn't even know it was carnival time. I got to Lima late Saturday afternoon and I noted that all the shops were closed. Customs vary in different parts of Latin America and I assumed that this was merely typical of Peru's capital on Saturday. However, it wasn't until Sunday that I got watered.

I was quite properly admiring the charm of Lima's grilled gateways when someone emptied a pitcher from a balcony above. It missed me in a general sort of way except that I got well splashed and, having an innocent sort of mind, I moved on, mentally deploring the carelessness of people who throw things out of windows.

Near a corner, a few minutes later, the next pitcher was better aimed and I clearly recall being very bewildered . . . . and wet. I was also pretty mad so I went up to one of Lima's little policemen who was standing politely by and I told him in bad Spanish what I thought of the whole thing. He received my complaint with that dignity so typical of policemen. If I'd been him I probably would have laughed, but he didn't even smile which is pretty good considering the fact that he must have been more than amused at the sight of a wet *gringo* who didn't have the vaguest idea of what was going on.

A Foreign "Hallowe'en"

Lima, of course, isn't filled with people who make life hard for foreigners. The custom is purely a carnival one, as I've explained. Officially, such things aren't endorsed and efforts are being made to do away with them. On the whole, they're probably no worse than a good many things that happen in Canada at Hallowe'en, and in the same sort of spirit. To anyone who understands carnival there is not much chance of difficulty. My own ignorance was largely to blame.

It's peculiar how foreign cities are often the scene of some trivial incident which lives in your memory long after more important things have faded almost beyond recall. I remember seeing in Lima a street car with a sign reading "Canada Dry Ginger Ale" while in the background I could see a local branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. The combination reminded me, rather vividly, I suppose, of the homeland I'd so recently left behind and it wasn't hard to turn my thoughts back.

A second memory concerns a little ice-cream store where they sold the world's largest and messiest banana splits. I am not an addict, but I had a friend in Lima who was and each afternoon about four he insisted on having one. Nowhere in South America, however, have I tasted ice-cream that comes up to Canadian standards. A lot of it is like our water ice and the rest lacks the real cream flavor.

While we're talking about eating I might as well admit that it was in Lima that I had lunch with a German agent, a unique, if not exactly recommended procedure, for an employee of the British Government in wartime. He told me he was Swiss and he seemed such a good fellow that I at first believed him, although I remember being sufficiently suspicious to watch my conversation closely. I met him on the plane coming down from Colombia, a middle-aged man who spoke good English with a strong accent. He pretended to be very pro-British and said he thought that the war was over as far as Germany was concerned. It was over as far as he was concerned because he was arrested when he arrived in Buenos Aires a couple of

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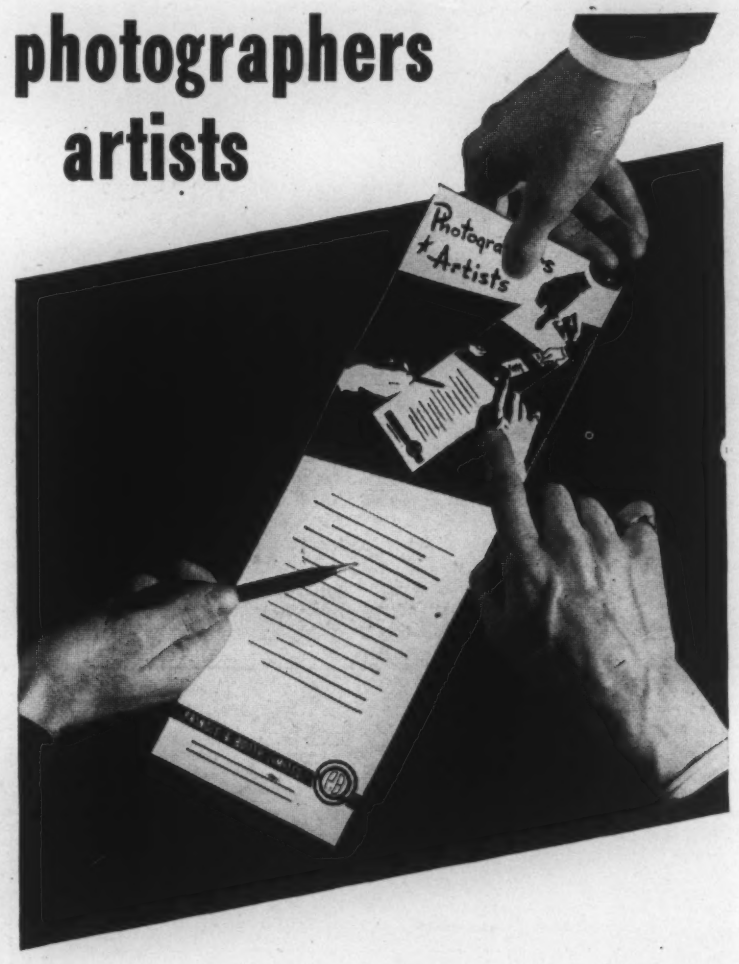

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days later. Why he asked me to lunch I don't know, unless he was curious about my diplomatic passport and the fact that I had a good priority.

Another of Lima's memories is of that spot on the Pacific where the city's sewage empties into the sea and which is called, with typical Latin humor, "agua dulce" ....fresh water. Close by are the remains of buildings wrecked in a great earthquake of recent years. The old walls that still stand are a yard thick, but they're cracked and ready to collapse. Lima itself was just about destroyed by a 'quake in 1746. Its cathedrals tumbled, thousands of dwellings caved in and death came to "The City of Kings". But it grew again with all its old faults and old charms. The cathedrals were rebuilt in perfect imitation of the old and were just as heavily encrusted with elaborate decorations.

Although Peru's population is predominantly Indian, there is not a great deal of Indian atmosphere in Lima. Indians in native costumes do come down from the thin, high air of the Andes but it's not long until the noise and the bewildering actions of wise-cracking city slickers drive them back to the hills. Today, a handful of Indians hold official positions, but by and large they represent a vast majority ruled by a minority, many of whom are descendants of the original followers of Pizarro.

Peru, of course, is famous for its silver. It's so cheap that if it could be exported without restriction a good living could be made simply by selling it anywhere else. But that's impossible because travellers can take away only small amounts, after obtaining an export permit. The silverware sold in Lima isn't much of a bargain because special "tourist prices" prevail but the hand-hammered jewellery and the hand-made Indian fabrics obtainable in the little villages of the Peruvian Andes are much cheaper.

Religious Mixture

Visitors to these same Andes find a strange religious mixture. Inca and Christian symbols combined and at roadside shrines there are crosses embellished with crowing roosters, the Inca symbols for the sun and moon and a few incidental devices, including sometimes three dice. Perhaps the dice are because Pizarro gambled with Inca spoils, or they may be symbolic of an earlier occasion when the soldiers of Rome were dividing the garments of another Man. In any event, this mingling of Christian and Inca symbols came when the priests, who were trying to convert the Indians, tried to make the new faith easier by allowing it to retain some of the familiar emblems of the old.

There's another strange mixture in the city itself, a peculiar mingling of the very ancient with the modern, emphasized by the fact that the city is such a center for North Americans. The oil companies have a lot of people here and it's the northern terminal and home base for Panagra, whose pilots and technicians constitute quite a foreign gathering. With their wives they form a sort of North American colony which influences, in a small way, the quiet life in this city of 450,000.

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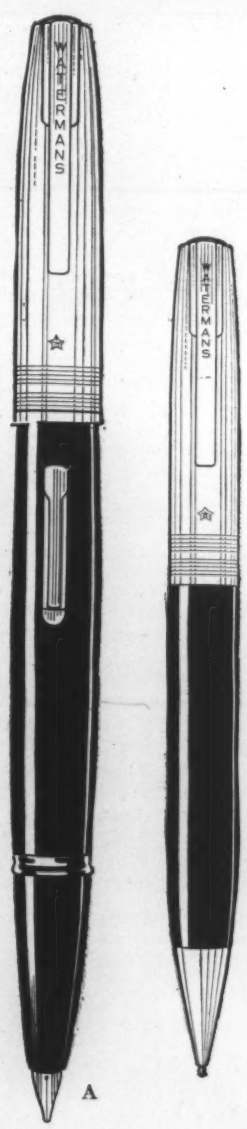

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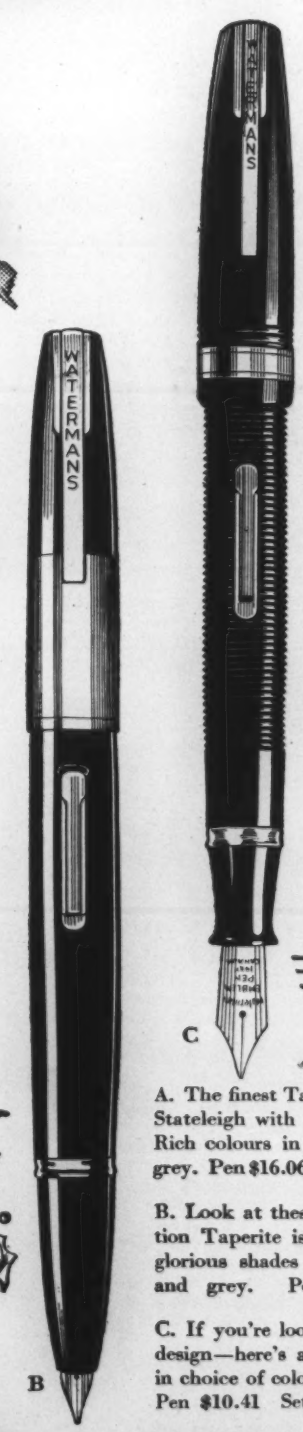

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Chronic Invalids Need More Planned Care

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON

The main necessity of the chronically ill is not that of money but of special care and attention. To accomplish this, more facilities are necessary. Dr. Whitton suggests that abandoned service huts be used until the housing shortage problem is licked. The Illinois Public Aid authorities have already taken action, long overdue and absent in Canada, to require local and county homes to convert to special hospitals for chronic cases. Needy chronic sufferers would lead much happier lives if we could supply them with adequate scientific skill, special treatment and care.

This is the last of two articles on this subject by Dr. Whitton. The first appeared in the November 30 issue.

THE problem of the chronically ill is not predominantly economic in nature or impact. Describing chronic disease as "the insidious modern plague" the Illinois Legislative Committee to Investigate Chronic Diseases among Indigents reported recommending its own replacement by a commission with extensive powers and scope. It found 1.14 per cent of the Illinois population chronic invalids but estimated another 3.3 per cent "with varying degrees of handicap from chronic disease or physical impairment" and so requiring, periodically, special services or care. Arresting was the fact that two-thirds of the chronic group were under 65 years of age though the third over 65 called for more personal care and more at the public cost. Montreal found the highest incidence in the 10 to 14-year group of the young and the 65 to 74-year group of the old.

"All the factors", the Commission concluded, "indicate that chronic invalidism is not confined to the aged nor to any one group alone nor is it confined to the indigent. While the problem of chronic illness bears more heavily on the poor than on others, it is important to keep in mind the fact that the indigent chronically ill constitute only one part of a very large group of invalids in Illinois, all of whom are urgently in need of more and better facilities for care."

Immediate practical action, the Commission urged, called not only for more facilities for care, but also for coordination of all existing types of care and service, hospitals, private and public residential, and household care. Action has been prompt. A State Commission on the Care of Chronically Ill Persons has been instructed to report in January, 1947, and meanwhile a series of four related bills, the Rennick-Laughlin measures, amends existing Illinois statutes to facilitate more and better care.

An 1877 measure, "providing for the establishment of county poor-houses" has been replaced by an "act in relation to the establishment, maintenance and operation of county homes for persons who are destitute, infirm or chronically ill or who are able to pay for their care and maintenance therein: and to authorize the care and maintenance of needy residents in county homes of other counties." Thus the almshouses were changed from "pauper refuges" to residences for persons, other than public assistance recipients and able to pay for care.

State Allowances

It also placed upon municipal and state authorities the responsibility of making medical health and nursing care available, not only for the indigent infirm, aged or chronically ill, but also for those who can pay moderate costs. The three related bills deleted all reference in other statutes to the "pauper law" and "poor-houses" and authorized the payment of State allowances to aged and blind whether in private households or in any such local homes provided these latter conformed with standards set forth by the Illinois Public Aid Commission.

Federal and State regulations formerly precluded payment of such allowances if the recipients were in a public pay institution, a difficulty non-existent in Canada where most of the provinces recognize maintenance of an aged or blind person in receipt of public allowance in all such institutions. But the Illinois Public Aid authorities have taken action, long overdue and absent in Canada, to require any county or local homes which may be recognized under the new laws, to develop specific facilities for assured medical, nursing, hospital, and high standard infirmary care for counties had complied within eight months in conversion or construction of such resources.

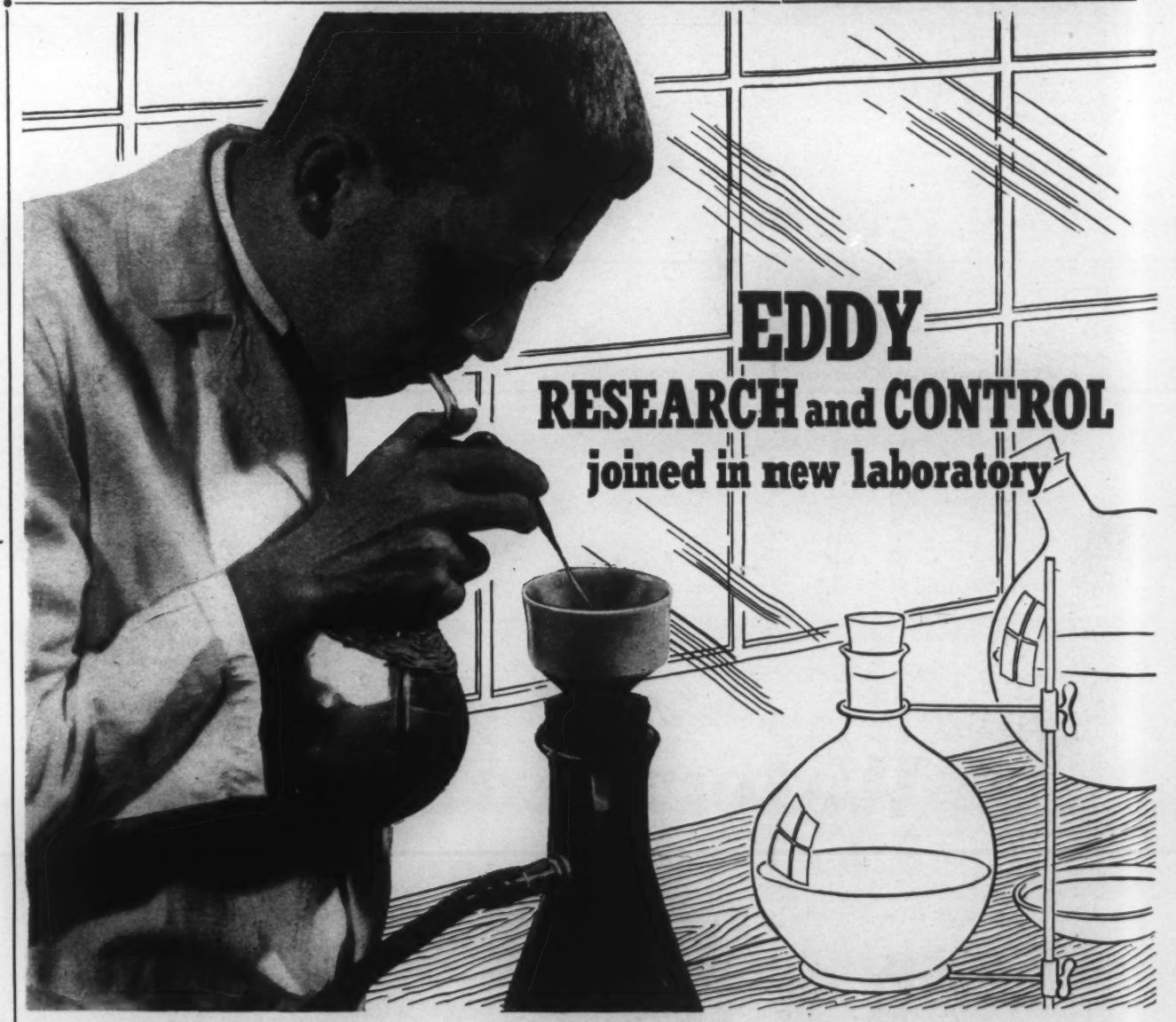
A basic consideration in the Illinois plan is assurance of care of the chronically ill "in their home communities, near their families and friends" which, Mr. Hilliard stresses, "is important for the patient's morale during his illness and for his eventual recovery." A point also underlined in the Illinois program is that the fatalistic acceptance of "chronic illness" as synonymous with "incurable" must be discarded.

The local unit care will be geared into hospital, special and private care facilities in each respective area to assure that, where actual hospitalization is required, it will be extended, whether the patient can or cannot pay.

In Chicago, coordination is already well advanced under a Central Service for the Chronically Ill, initiated by the Chicago Council of Social Agencies in 1944, but now functioning as a self-contained division of the Institute of Medicine. This Service offers a highly-efficient registry for all persons chronically ill, maintains a continuous survey of needs and facilities, and effects their correlation and the satisfactory assignment of the person seeking service to the resource best equipped to assure it.

The Montreal Committee's recommendations, in many respects, parallel the Illinois program. They, too, emphasize that chronic illness must not be considered as identical with incurability nor as confined to the aged. The problems presented are described as "the most pressing public health matter of today and — the greatest single cause of invalidity and poverty."

For immediate needs the Committee urges the erection, preferably of one special hospital (but if for extraneous reasons this is impracticable, two) for the care of the chronically ill in that city. Bed capacity is set at 500 for the English-speaking and 1000 for the French-speaking population, the facilities in any case being keyed in to the general hospitalization program



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of the city but directly associated with the Universities of McGill and Montreal and using both for "personnel and direction of research and clinical activity." An active auxiliary social service department is deemed essential.

The need of the epileptic patient is dealt with separately, care for the severe manifestations being urged in special institutions and a different and highly diversified program for the useful occupation and home life of the mild or periodically afflicted sufferer.

The provision of these special facilities for the chronically ill would so relieve the pressure on hostels and homes for the aged and infirm who "require custodial or attendant care only" as to make these quite adequate for some time to come.

Practical Proposal

The Montreal report makes a practical proposal, not cited in many of the United States suggestions. This is for the creation of a visiting physician service, working out from the clinics of the central hospital or hospitals, and in close collaboration with the visiting nursing service and social agencies doing personal case work.

This would make possible the continuance in their own or private households, and even the part-time gainful occupation, of sufferers from chronic conditions not so severe or continuous as to require residential care, and estimated to be two or three to every one in actual need of this more costly provision.

Incidentally none of the Reports anywhere seem to suggest what would appear to be a most desirable development and that is that all and any facilities for such care should be called by other than the badge of chronic or incurable. Queen's Lodge; The Borden Memorial and other similar imaginative or commemorative designations must surely make their own direct contribution to the morale of the residents.

Every large city in Canada, even those few with good chronic-care facilities, will reflect, in commensurate degree, these serious and urgent problems confo'.nding sufferer and welfare administrator alike in the United States and shown to be of such severe impact in Montreal. But the plight of the individual or family concerned in our smaller cities, towns, rural, and, particularly, our northern and coastal areas is tragic and well nigh insoluble in the complete lack of any residential facilities for care over thousands of square miles and the unconscionably poor and bleak standards of accommodation available in most of our district or county shelters.

With excellently, even lavishly equipped, war units available in former military and war production undertakings, all across Canada, there was never such an opportunity for the people at large to turn into fruitful assets some of the heavy liabilities war's costs laid upon them. Granted the buildings were of temporary construction, they were, as one Deputy Minister said, safer and more adaptable than two-thirds of the worn-out and ramshackle buildings in use in many parts of the Dominion for the homeless and friendless indigent aged and infirm. And these buildings have at least ten years good life in them, enough to get us "over the hump" of reconstruction shortages and costs.

Formal Action

The Federation of Women's Institutes, the Federation of Agriculture and several of the Church bodies took formal action urging an offer of transfer, at a nominal value, of these specific war assets to the provinces for their use or re-allocation to municipal and voluntary agencies. But, presumably, destruction has been deemed more profitable.

Now, need presses on to confusion and crisis. The needy and aged, infirm or chronic sufferers, unable to obtain care, piteously believe that, if only their public allowances were larger and paid at an earlier age, their grievous human and social needs would be met thereby. A stone will not suffice for bread nor a cash subsidy for service and succor to a human being in need of scientific skill, special treatment, understanding and responsible care.

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ART AND ARTISTS

Role of Books in Art Education and Some Gift Suggestions

By PAUL DUVAL

IN CANADA, since we have so few galleries and a widely scattered population, books take on a particularly important role in popular art education. Only in the major cities are international exhibitions of any real consequence ever seen, with a result that, without the existence of books, the bulk of this country's population would be pretty much destined to remain artistically illiterate.

However, with the increasing number of fine books on painting, sculpture and drawing which are appearing each year, there is some hope that, through these volumes, some approach to artistic adulthood may be achieved among our people. The continuing refinement in methods of color reproduction are adding to the impact of these books as the major means of mass art-education. Because art books are so peculiarly important to Canada, we shall try henceforth, at fairly regular intervals, to keep the readers of these columns informed of new art publications and to give some estimate of their worth.

Since Christmas is an important time for gift book presentations, we shall here survey some of the more noteworthy works that have been recently published in the field of art books and can be currently obtained.

One of the most remarkable books ever published for the edification of scholar and layman alike, is "Masterpieces of Painting" (Random House of Canada) published under the auspices of the United States National Gallery of Art in Washington. In seventy large full-color illustrations of a quality rarely achieved by mass-reproduction methods, this handsome work surveys the major schools of painting from the late Byzantine and Giotto up to the post-impressionists. All of the paintings represented were selected from the National Gallery's collection, and almost every one of them is a representative masterwork of each of the individual artists included. There would be little point here in listing the artists, since it will probably suffice to mention that virtually all the key members of the Italian, French, Dutch, Flemish, English and American schools are represented. The text facing each name plate has been selected from the writings of authors as various as William Blake and Marcel Proust.

On Michelangelo

Another quite different, but equally important, recent addition to the field of art criticism is Charles de Tolnay's major study, "The Sistine Chapel," the most detailed survey of Michelangelo's masterpiece ever issued in English. This second volume in de Tolnay's monumental survey of the life and achievements of the giant Renaissance artist systematically surveys the painter's life from 1508-1512 (during which period Michelangelo worked on the ceiling), the architecture of the Chapel, the individual motifs in the design, and the technique used in its execution. Essentially a book for the student or connoisseur, the price of this volume will not attract the average layman; but for anyone interested in Michelangelo, specifically, or concerned with the history of art, generally, this volume is of the greatest consequence and value. "The Sistine Chapel" is published with the imprint of the Princeton University Press and is distributed in Canada by S. J. Reginald Saunders ($26.50).

Bearing some relation to de Tolnay's volume is a new addition to the literature concerned with wall decoration —"Mural Painting" (Macmillan, $6.00) by English muralist, Hans Feibusch. This volume, however, is not a historical survey, but relates the past to the present and potential modern achievements in mural painting.

The matter of wall decoration, as most of us are painfully aware, is a vastly neglected and ill-used one in contemporary society throughout the world with the almost unique exception of Mexico. Feibusch thus wisely writes, not only to encourage and stimulate the practising artist, but also to awaken the layman to the importance of mural painting in public and private structures. He stresses the importance wall decoration can have for people as a whole, not only aesthetically, but also sociologically. Illustrated with 58 examples of mural designs from the Italian primitives to the present day, this effective plea for a more intelligent use of the artist's talents in modern society would make a very relevant gift for any student, artist or architect and any layman interested in planning a better community. As Sir Charles Reilly, the eminent British architect, has remarked, "Modern architecture has now to give meaning and expression to the space it has conquered."

A Muriel Miner Book

The only serious biographical study of a Canadian artist to appear this year is Muriel Miller Miner's "G. A. Reid, Canadian Artist" (Ryerson, $4.00). This biography of the veteran Canadian painter is affectionately written. With great detail and an attractive style, Mrs. Miner has written what will probably remain the definitive work on the life of G. A. Reid. The author, quite wisely we think, has avoided too much in the way of critical appraisal. Illustrated with 5 plates in color and 26 in black and white, this volume will appeal to the lover of academic painting, and will prove of value to the student of Canadian art because of its source material on the period, generally.

A far cry from the quiet conservatism of George A. Reid is the gargantuan virtuosity of the highly controversial, but unmistakably great, artist, Pablo Picasso. And "Picasso, Fifty Years of his Art" (Musson $7.50) will only serve to reinforce his key posi-

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tion in twentieth-century painting. Written by Alfred H. Barr Jr., and published under the auspices of Manhattan's Museum of Modern Art, this volume is the most complete survey of the astounding Spaniard's achievements to appear in English. It is the central volume of the many which have already appeared about Picasso's art. With what must have required enormous care and labor, Alfred Barr has gone into the subject of Picasso's art from 1895 to 1945 with a microscopic concern for detail. The lavishly-illustrated result will probably remain the English-language source-book for a long time to come.

One of the most economical means for the layman to study art is through the numerous series of inexpensive volumes which appear from time to time. The newest addition to such series is the "Medici Masters in Color Series" of which the first volume has just appeared — "Boticelli" (Oxford, $1.50). This latest work on one of the most written-about painters in history (and one of the most universally popular) is the best little art book bargain at the moment we know of. Containing 16 full-color plates mounted on heavy antique paper, it is indeed remarkable that this book can be bought so cheaply. The explanatory notes on the artist and the comments on individual pictures which preface the plates are brief, factual and to the point. This would be an ideal gift for someone to whom you wish to send a little more than the conventional Christmas card.

A series of inexpensive art books which has been in existence for some little while now, but deserves to be better known, is the American Artists Group Series of monographs about contemporary United States painters. Each pocket-sized volume contains about 60 black and white reproductions. The series is a convenient introduction to many of the better known American artists.

The new little monograph on "Scottish Art" (Longmans, Green 65 cents) will probably interest many. It is the first in the British Council's "Art in Britain" books. Written by Ian Finlay, of the Royal Scottish Museum, it authoritatively surveys Scottish painting, sculpture and decorative arts past and present, and is illustrated with 22 plates, one of them in color.

"Painting and Painters"

Perhaps the best of the "introduction" to art generally published this year was "Painting and Painters" (S. J. Reginald Saunders, $4.50) by Dr. Lionello Venturi. It can be warmly recommended as a gift or purchase for any layman desiring to comprehend works of art more intelligently. Dr. Venturi is one of the soundest of present-day writers on art. In his new book he helps the man-on-the-street to understand the experimental works of Picasso and Marin by relating their creations to the past. The book's subtitle "How to look at a Picture, Giotto to Chagall" is aptly chosen.

Before completing this brief selective survey, we should like to comment upon two unusual items of a highly contrasting nature: "The Lord's Prayer in Black and White" and "Krazy Kat." "The Lord's Prayer in Black and White" (Clarke, Irwin, $2.50) is an interpretation, in twenty symbolic line drawings, of the Lord's Prayer by English artist, Arthur Wragg. Though no Blake, Mr. Wragg has made pictorial comments which are quite graphic and utterly topical. His is a book which will appeal to those who conceive of religion as a vital force which can have a contemporary construction put upon its phrases to increased effect.

Before its creator, George Berriman, died a few years ago, "Krazy Kat" had already become an American comic-strip classic. Now, for the first time, a large selection of the cartoons has been brought together in a publication entitled, appropriately enough, "Krazy Kat" (Oxford, $4.50). In an entertaining preface, E. E. Cummings, the poet, interprets in his own fashion the "significance" of the naive, trusting, amiable "Krazy" and its cartoon colleagues, "Offissa Pup" and "Ignatz Mouse." "Krazy Kat" is a hilarious take-off on modern mankind, a very funny book and a genuine work of art.

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— SAVE ELECTRICITY!

A critical power shortage now exists in Southern Ontario. Savings in the use of electricity will be needed on the part of all citizens in order to avoid serious difficulties during the present winter period, and Hydro is asking all consumers to conserve electricity wherever possible in order to relieve this situation.

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THIS IS HOW YOU CAN HELP

- Eliminate the use of electricity for signs, billboards and store windows from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
- Eliminate all Christmas decorative lighting until Saturday, December 21st, and again after January 1st.
- Turn off lights when not required.
- Use the minimum number of lights in the living-room, consistent with good vision.
- Do not use electric air heaters and grates.
- Use electrically heated water sparingly and check leaking hot water taps.
- Do not use range elements on "high" when a lower heat will serve, and turn off all elements as soon as possible.
- Cook oven meals as often as possible and avoid the unnecessary use of surface elements.
- Turn the radio on only for programs desired; if not listening, turn it off.
- Operate electric toasters and other small appliances only as needed.

The electric power shortage is a general condition following six years of war and arising from the fact that it was impossible to proceed with the development of sufficient new power sites during the war because of the requirements for war production. Since the war, the critical shortage of men and materials has seriously delayed the development of new sources of power.

The Commission has been reducing loads within its direct control, wherever possible. These reductions are not enough, and it is now necessary to appeal for assistance on the part of all consumers.

Hydro appreciated the splendid voluntary assistance on the part of its consumers during the war, and believes that similar co-operation will be forthcoming at this time.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

MANHATTAN FIRST-NIGHTER

A "Cyrano" Revisited Evokes the Past in Praise of Noble Gusto

By NAT BENSON

New York.

IT IS inevitable that the memories of one's younger days take on an ever-heavier coating of glamour as the years pass. That's how it seemed to your reviewer regarding the brilliant José Ferrer's current production of Rostand's immortal tragedy of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

I have too much respect for Mr. Ferrer as a first-rate actor to intimate that he is anything else. His diction, delivery, sensitivity, timing—all these things are distinctly above the average. One can almost feel him carefully thinking his way through every subtly eloquent line of "Cyrano," and realize that he is bringing to bear on the great role all of the understanding of a keen analytical mind. But somehow I can't help feeling that the actor and the character (in this case a poet), should, as the late renowned John Keats said of poets' characters, "live in gusto." And an inspiring demesne it is to inhabit!

Granted it isn't a very long jump for gusto to become rant, and I share sincerely with the Bard of Avon his justifiable and instinctive loathing for seeing some robustious periwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters. Senor Ferrer feels that way too—but a trifle too much so. His good taste and excellent mind steer him so far away from the Scylla of hamming or over-acting Cyrano that he is, meseems, in no small danger of grounding upon the bleak Charybdis of the so-called "intellectual approach." To stress Mr. Ferrer's ironic, half-apologetic attitude toward Cyrano for being such a swashbuckling extrovert, is to admit that Ferrer is undoubtedly giving us a brand-new and different slant on Cyrano. Perhaps Cyrano *was* a supreme ironist, honestly grieved at times that he often suffered a bit from a touch of dementia praecox, or an innate love of pushing bullies around and putting conceited popinjays in their rightful places.

Still, I like to think and shall continue to think of Cyrano, ever one of my favorite characters and one of the most warm-hearted characters in all dramatic literature, as a lusty fellow wholly unafraid to buckle on the swash liberally and behave with the same inspiring lack of inhibition which distinguishes the characters of my valued friends Ned Pratt, Jacob Markowitz and Harry Symons. And dare I mention here my late friends Sir Charles Roberts and Walt McRaye? All of them have or had something of the vital Cyrano in their natures. Hail to them, living or dead—for as Louis Blake Duff, the Oracle of Welland once said of a certain incredible Toronto tycoon: "Such men put considerable color into living."

Graceful Toning-Down

Cyrano de Bergerac was such an incredibly gustiferous character. To tone down and temper the rugged duellist of the Hotel de Bourgogne and the victor of the Pont de Nesle may be all right for Mr. Ferrer who does it quite gracefully. Nevertheless, he does stand in some danger of doing what a celebrated Toronto actor once did, when he gave us a Shylock quite as benevolent and full of sweetness and light as that late genial spirit H. E. Hitchman used to be in the role of Eaton's Senior Santa Claus.

Cyrano, for the uninitiate, is a proud swordsman—poet—astronomer—idealist, "who was all things and yet was naught," a huge-nosed literary D'Artagnan of the seventeenth century who neither bent the knee nor rolled the log, and invariably challenged anyone who stared at his Durantean proboscis. I devoutly wish I had seen the zestful Richard Mansfield do Cyrano, for Cyrano can be a terrifically exciting character when excitingly portrayed.

If you doubt me, read what the great Coquelin, the actor for whom Rostand wrote the part, has to say about the première of "Cyrano" on the night of December 28, 1897, when Coquelin described the "Comèdie" that night as a "*salle délire*".

I admired Mr. Ferrer's Cyrano just as I admired Paul Robeson's "Othello"—but in all honesty must say that neither was as exciting as Mr. Ferrer's hearty, back-slapping original Iago of the Robeson production, or Victor Jory's recent potent "John Gabriel Borkman" in the American Repertory Theatre's current production of Ibsens great play, or, to go away back to some glamourous youthful memories, Charles Gilpin's Emperor Jones, Basil Sydney's Peer Gynt, Bertram Forsyth's Prospero, A. J. Rostance's Malvolio, Ivor Lewis's "Man of Destiny" and Prof. Lynden Smith's Cyrano when Trinity College's Thespians did the play so memorably back in 1927. C.B.C.'s dramatic ephors should get Professors Smith and Ernest Dale to do "Cyrano" some Sunday evening over the Inviolate Network, in view of the unforgettable job these two did a few years back with Ned Pratt's stirring "Brébeuf." Andrew Allan, who was himself at one time as fine a speaker of verse as his contemporary, the late Robin Godfrey, should give the bards and their works the same chance to be heard and enjoyed as José Ferrer gives Rostand's great lines at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre.

For it is as an eloquently deliberate speaker of superb verse that Ferrer's "Cyrano" was surpassingly good. Seldom has great poetry, that has remained great even in spite of translation, been given a more consistently gracious utterance. And these ears have heard the noblest verse-speakers of their time, the late great Irish poets, A. E. and W. B. Yeats.

The Ferrer "Cyrano" has gone well past its 50th performance on Broadway, and for its splendid supporting cast, vivid staging and the artistic integrity of its star, deserves to run 500. If Mr. Ferrer will only allow his Cyrano to give the audience just a little more of the original "frisson" that Rostand long ago intended, this Cyrano will be wholly to the good. Ferrer's courtly, almost dignified Cyrano is thrown into sharp relief by Ralph Clanton's robust Comte de Guiche and the lustily handsome Christian of Ernest Graves. Frances Reid made a lovely if none too emotional Roxane, and Hiram Sherman contributed a delightful performance as the genial Ragueneau, Pastry Cook of the Poets. However, breaking a final lance as a foolhardy Spaniard once did long ago, I do not see Cyrano's sword arm or creative spirit being gloved, even in his last moments, with either the lead of Hamlet's *Weltschmerz* or the intellectual detachment of Bernard Shaw. *A la fin de l'envoi, je touche!*

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Gielgud Tour Is First of Canadian Series

By JOHN PAUL

Early in the new year three Canadian cities—London, Montreal and Toronto—will be visited by the famous English actor John Gielgud and his company in the complete London production of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest". Impresario Brian Doherty, general manager of the new company handling the Canadian tour, is planning for other famous companies to come to Canada.

IN THE first two months of 1947 audiences in three Canadian cities —London, Montreal and Toronto—will beat Broadway theatre-goers in being first to see a complete English production of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest". The show stars one of the world's greatest actors, John Gielgud, with a supporting cast of individuals who have drawn great praise for their many London performances—Pamela Brown, Margaret Rutherford, Robert Flemyng, Jane Baxter and Jean Cadell.

But to people who love handsome professional theatre this good news holds the promise of more to come, for Canadian impresario Brian Doherty and his associates who will bring "Being Earnest" are already negotiating with noted managements in London, Dublin and New York for visits by other famous companies.

Following his release from the R.C.A.F. (recently overseas Director of Repatriation) Doherty, well-known to Canadians as the author of the successful 1937 play "Father Malachy's Miracle", organized a small group of Canadians to promote and sponsor tours of Canada by outstanding theatrical companies. He is general manager of this new organization and "The Importance of Being Earnest" is the first of a series of productions they plan to bring to this country.

The Canadian tour opens at London's Grand Theatre on January 23 and the company will play there for the balance of that week, with a Saturday matinee. Commencing on January 27 they will spend a week in Montreal at His Majesty's Theatre. The following week of February 3 they will play in Toronto at the Royal Alex., before proceeding to New York for a 16 weeks run under Theatre Guild management.

Next after Olivier

With the possible exception of Laurence Olivier, 40-year-old John Gielgud is generally recognized as the greatest actor in the world. For 25 years as a professional he has won world-wide renown for superb performances in everything from Shakespearean tragedy to Restoration comedy.

But Gielgud has theatre in his heredity; he is the latest member of the Terry family—the most famous acting clan in theatre history—to win fame on the stage. The great Ellen was his great aunt.

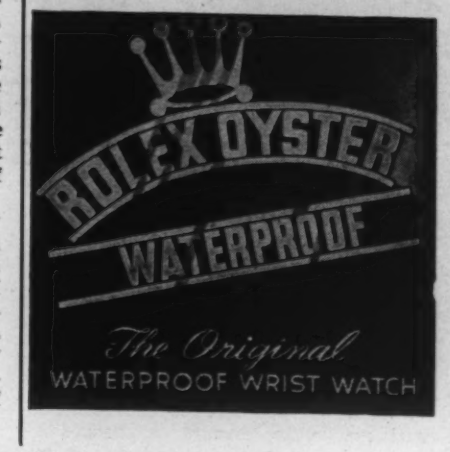
Like his friend Noel Coward, John Gielgud is also a gifted director and a scenic design expert but acting always takes first place in his activities. In 1929 after joining the Old Vic Company he rose to be its outstanding performer in twelve months. The next year he appeared for the first time as John Worthing in "The Importance of Being Earnest." It was to prove one of his geatest roles and displayed his amazing gift for comedy. But it was his 1936 world-famous presentation of "Hamlet" that broke all records in London and New York.

In 1938 Gielgud achieved his No. 1 ambition and formed his now famous Repertory Company, surrounding himself with some of the finest actors and actresses. Each succeeding season he has scored triumphs with his revivals of famous English classics, dazzling audiences with his extraordinary versatility and acting genius. During the war Gielgud's productions were like manna from heaven to war-weary Londoners and troops on leave.

Of 24-year-old Pamela Brown, leading lady in the Repertory Company, the London *Times* critic James Agate has written ecstatically: "As that great player, Sarah Bernhardt, was in her youth, so is this young actress now." At the moment she is playing the lead opposite Laurence Olivier in his very successful London production of "King Lear". (See page 3.) Miss Brown made her first great hit in the title role of "Claudia."

Perhaps next month theatre history in Canada will repeat itself. It was in the fall of 1939 that Torontonians caught the North American opening of that memorable production of Gielgud's "Hamlet" at the Royal Alex. And after the New York critics saw that show on Broadway they acclaimed it the greatest production of the century.

JOHN GIELGUD



". . . peace on earth
toward men of good will."
Again the message of Bethlehem is heard
through the night and we rejoice at the thought that
faith and goodwill guide all men and nations
in the pursuit of justice and lasting peace.

A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all

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RECORD REVIEW

How to Play Santa Claus and Not Compromise Your New Theories

By JOHN L. WATSON

IT SEEMS that the Christmas shopping has hit a new low this year. There are fewer gifts than ever in the shops and more people than ever buying them. Opinion in favor of General Chisholm's theories is in all probability gaining ground rapidly. However, if your friends are musical and are lucky enough to possess a talking machine of some kind, you're fairly safe in giving phonograph records. There are only two rules; be sure to give your friends (a) records they want and (b) records they have not already got (or don't already have, Mr. Sandwell). The rest is easy.

It is, perhaps, presumptuous to suppose that there is any reader of SATURDAY NIGHT who has not completed his Christmas shopping by this time, but in case there should be, here is a list of some of the more acceptable releases of the past few months. We apologize for the arbitrary classification into types but, in this age of anthologies, it seems to be the thing to do.

Standard Classics

This is easy. Almost all the best-known works have been recorded several times and are readily available from the dealers. These are a few of the newest and best.

Bach

"Goldberg Variations." A magnificent recording, with Wanda Landowska at the harpsichord. Almost perfect in every respect. For the mature listener. Victor DM-1022.

"Brandenberg Concertos" Nos. 3 and 4 in G. Captivating music, brilliantly interpreted by Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony. Excellent recording. Victor DM-1050.

Mozart

"Quintet in G Minor." One of the loveliest of all chamber music works flawlessly performed by the incomparable Budapest String Quartet with M. Katins (viola). Columbia D-143.

Beethoven

All the symphonies are available in several pressings. Try the matchless recording of No. 7 in A Major, by Toscanini and the New York Philharmonic. Victor DM-317.

In the Concertos and Sonatas always look for Schnabel; his latest pressing is the Concerto No. 4 in G Major, with the Chicago Symphony. Victor DM-930.

"Trio No. 7 in B Flat Major" (Archduke). Rubinstein - Heifetz - Feuermann. Victor DM-949.

Schubert

"Unfinished Symphony." A sensitive reading by Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony. First-class recording. Victor DM-1039.

Mendelssohn

"Piano Concerto in E Minor." Brilliant virtuoso work by Nathan Milstein with the support of the New York Philharmonic. Columbia D-158.

Chopin

"Piano Music." Played by Vladimar Horowitz with his cusomary virtuosity. An outstanding recording. Victor DM-1034.

"Concerto No. 1 in E Minor." A brilliant but spotty waxing by Rubinstein and the London Symphony. Victor DM-418.

Franck

"Symphony in D Minor." A fine recording of this well-beloved work by Ormandy and the Philadelphia. Columbia D-163.

Brahms

"Symphony No. 1 in C Minor." Recorded by Toscanini and the N.B.C. Orchestra and still the best. Victor DM-875.

"Concerto No. 2 in B Flat Major." The best recording is by Rudolf Serkin and the Philadelphia. Columbia D-142.

"Two Songs for Alto." A superb recording by Marian Anderson and William Primrose (viola). The songs are "Gestillte Sehnsucht" and "Geistliches Wiegenlied"; they are among Brahms' loveliest. Victor DM-882.

Tschaikowsky

"Symphony No. 6" (Pathétique). A lyrical but very restrained recording by Ormandy and the Philadelphia. Victor DM-337.

"Nutcracker Suite." A fresh and vigorous treatment of an old chestnut —also by Ormandy. Victor DM-1020.

Wagner

"Die Walküre" — Act III. A fine presentation of a rather longwinded episode, by Helen Traubel and Herbert Janssen. For the ultra-enthusiastic Wagernite only. Columbia D-148.

"Two Songs from Die Meistersinger." Sung with great charm and gusto by Lauritz Melchior. Victor 17728.

Bruch

"Violin Concerto in G Minor." Yehudi Menuhin at his best, with the San Francisco Symphony under Monteux. Victor DM-1023.

Not-So-Standard-Classics

Prokofiev

"Sonata No. 7." A curiously sterile work performed with great brilliance by Vladimir Horowitz. Victor DM-1042.

"Alexander Nevsky." An incredibly dramatic cantata expanded from the incidental music for the great Eisenstein film about the Teutonic invasion. Ormandy and the Philadelphia with the Westminster Choir and Jenny Tourel. Columbia D-141.

Respighi

"The Birds." A most engaging suite based on themes by ancient composers. Beautifully performed by de Fauw and the Chicago Symphony. Victor SP-14.

"The Pines of Rome." Moody, ultra-dramatic musical pictures of familiar Roman scenes. A fine recording by the Philadelphia. Columbia D-156.

Schonberg

"Verklarte Nacht" (Transfigured Night). A lovely tone poem by the great "atonalist"; a product of his early Romanticism. Vladimir Golschmann and the St. Louis Orchestra. Victor DM-1005.

Ibert

"Escales" (Ports of Call). A jaunty, colorful tour of the Mediterranean under the aegis of a distinguished French modernist. Columbia J-90.

Grofé

"Grand Canyon Suite." A familiar epic of the western desert, performed as never before by Toscanini and the N.B.C. Symphony. Victor DM-1038.

The Rubaiyat

A distressingly unorthodox reading of Fitzgerald's poem by actor Ralph Bellamy, with incidental music. Victor DM-1055.

Karol Szymanowski

"Four Mazurkas." Slavic emotionalism superbly interpreted by Artur Rubinstein. Victor 11-9219.

Light Music and Jazz

Jerome Kern

"Songs." Engagingly sung by Risë Stevens. Columbia D-140.

"Selections." Very slick recordings by André Kostelanetz. Columbia D-161.

"Showboat" (excerpts). Not too badly jazzed by Tommy Dorsey and his band. Victor P-152.

Cole Porter

"Songs." Well attended to by Risë Stevens. Columbia D-164.

"A Cole Porter Review." Smooth-as-silk arrangements by David Rose. Victor P-158.

Oklahoma!

Selections from the great show, sung by Eleanor Steber, James Melton, John Charles Thomas. Victor M-988.

Esquire's All-American

Selections by Leonard Feather's *Esquire* All-American band. Solos by many of the great names in jazz. Victor HJ-8.

Eight-to-the-Bar

Two-piano Boogie-Woogie for dancing, by Pete Johnson and Albert Ammons. Victor P-69.

Children's Records

Peter and the Wolf

Prokofiev's allegorical fantasy performed by the Boston Symphony with Richard Hale as Narrator. Victor DM-566.

Dramatized Fairy Tales

Told by Milton Cross with the cast from "The Lady Next Door." Victor BC-4.

Walt Disney

Songs from the films "Pinocchio" (Victor P-18) and "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" (Victor J-8), and "Make Mine Music" (Columbia D-167).

Songs for Little People

Sung with a sympathetic approach and remarkably fine diction by Lewis James. Victor 216525, et seq.

• •

SONG

WINTER is icumen in,
Lhude sing peeyu!
Filleth street, and chilleth feet,
And bringth the coate nu—
Sing peeyu!

Monn loseth overshoon,
Thus catcheth foule flu;
Nosthirl sneezeth, finger freezeth,
Lhude sing peeyu!

Peeyu, peeyu, O singes thu peeyu,
And eke a phooey, tu:
Sing peeyu, nu, sing peeyu,
Sing peeyu, sing peeyu, nu!

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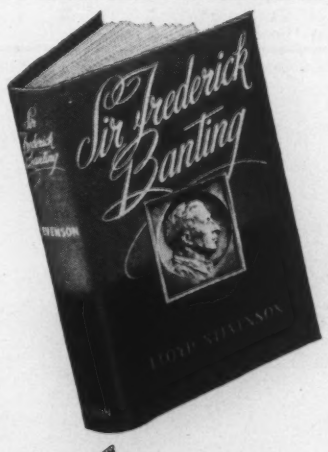

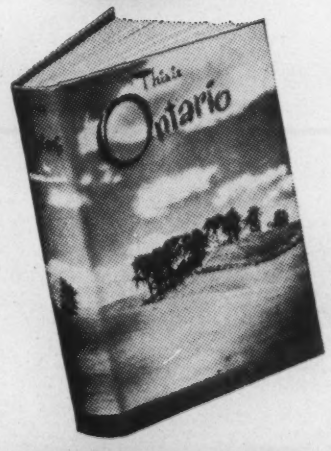

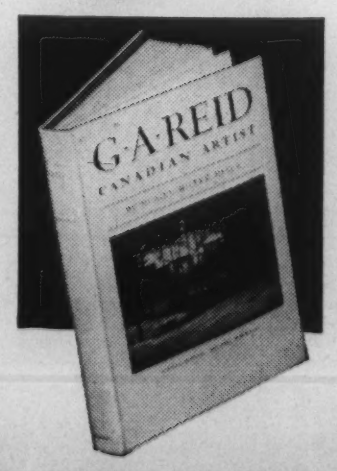

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Must Defend Our Democratic System From Outside Aggression, Inner Treason

76th Annual Meeting of Shareholders
THE DOMINION BANK

Stealthy Plague of Communism has Fallen on Many Localities Throughout Canada, says the President, C. H. Carlisle.

Strong Liquid Position and New High in Assets of Bank Reported by General Manager, Robert Rae.

Folly of Industrial Antagonisms and Importance of Foreign Trade are Stressed.

At the 76th Annual Meeting of The Dominion Bank, held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Wednesday, December 11th, the President and the General Manager addressed the Shareholders.

The President, Mr. C. H. Carlisle, was in the Chair.

BANK'S YEAR REVIEWED BY THE GENERAL MANAGER, ROBERT RAE

Mr. Rae pointed out that the Bank was in a sound condition and had made solid progress during the year, total assets standing at $340,000,000, the highest point in the history of the Bank.

After providing for Staff Pension Fund contribution, $204,277 for Bank Premises depreciation, $1,160,000 for Dominion Income and Excess Profits Taxes, profits were $860,768. Dividends of $665,000 were paid, and the balance of $195,768 brought Profit and Loss Account to $1,360,735.

In 1933, because of uncertain business conditions, $2,000,000 was transferred from Reserve Fund to a special contingency account. It was found unnecessary to use any part of this, and it was re-transferred to the Reserve Fund. The Capital structure of the Bank is now: Capital paid up, $7,000,000; Reserve Fund, $9,000,000; Profit and Loss Account, $1,360,735.08; Total $17,360,735.08.

Deposits Up Substantially

Deposits now total $306,171,000 as against $274,702,000 last year. Demand deposits are up $4,816,000, those bearing interest by $20,207,000 and Dominion and Provincial Government deposits by $6,445,000.

Liquid Position Remains Strong

Cash Assets were $57,810,000, or 18.44% of liabilities; total quick assets, $234,990,000; were 74.95% of liabilities. Investment securities of $168,838,000 included $158,397,000 in Dominion and Provincial obligations.

Commercial Loans Increased

Current Loans totaled $89,550,000, an increase of $24,129,000 over a year ago, attributable largely to mounting activity in manufacturing and merchandising. Some decrease in grain loans reflects improved shipping conditions.

Importance of Foreign Trade

"The livelihood of approximately three out of eight workers depends directly on our export industries. It is vitally important that production for export be maintained at competitive world prices. The export of manufactured goods has been on the increase and a continued rise in the amount of processing which we apply to our primary products before export would be most desirable. We have maintained generally a satisfactory level in regard to imports. Our exporters and importers would do well to make extensive use of the facilities provided by Government services."

Industrial Disputes Regrettable

"It is regrettable that at the commencement of the reconstruction period we have had to face bitter disputes between capital and labour. It is to be hoped that following the settlement of most of these strikes, the folly of such antagonisms will become apparent to all and that Canada will go forward resolutely and, forsaking such quarrels, will enjoy a lengthy period of prosperity. Your Bank stands ever ready to co-operate in all worthwhile aims which will contribute to that end and to the general well-being of our citizens."

MR. C. H. CARLISLE, PRESIDENT, DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF THE COUNTRY

In addressing the Shareholders, the President, Mr. C. H. Carlisle, said that the Bank had had one of the most successful years in its history, and would continue to expand its operations by opening new branches.

"At no previous time has there been so great confusion, instability and danger as now exists among the nations of the world. Canada cannot be free, and cannot isolate herself, from the influence of these conditions. This has been made more than apparent in the recent exposure of an espionage plot, the purpose of which was to give to a foreign nation vital information as to our industries, our financing and the scientific developments of our war departments. The Commissioners make it clear that Communism is the seed bed of the entire conspiracy.

Communism Operating in Canada

"The stealthy, poisonous plague of Communism has fallen on many localities throughout Canada, and to a greater extent than people are generally aware. Its doctrines are directly opposed to all our democratic concepts and to every instinct and aspiration of a free people. There are many who attribute the spread of Communism in our country to educational institutions, both in the primary and the higher field. Certainly all good citizens are anxious to preserve the widest measure of academic freedom. To this, as to all other human rights, there must, I submit, be limitation. No nation can suffer with impunity, and, indeed, without the utmost peril, the propagation of doctrines which sap the very foundations of existence. This truth Canada is now discovering.

"Every country should have the right to choose and maintain a government of its own selection. We possess that right and concede it to all others. We desire to co-operate with a government so chosen regardless of how much it may differ from our own in form, policy or administration. We choose ourselves, a democratic form of government because only under such can freedom long survive. Our responsibility is to defend it not only against aggression from without but against treason from within.

We Have Maximum of Freedom

"A democratic government is responsible to the people. It is created and maintained by the people and in due course it is removed by the people. Under it, all of every rank have the maximum of choice and initiative. Every one has equal opportunity for a voice in the making of the law and has equal rights under the law. Compare the privileges we have, the comforts we enjoy, with those of the greatest of totalitarian states — Russia. In Russia, there is only one political party because only one is permitted: one source of employment, one source of control —the State. In Canada there are several political parties, and the protection of a free and secret ballot. In Russia the theatres and newspapers are controlled by the State. The people see and hear and read only what the State permits. In Canada theatres are uncontrolled excepting in matters pertaining to decency and the safety of the nation. Russia has one radio for every ninety people; we have one for every seven. Russia has one passenger automobile for every two hundred and fifty people; we have one for every ten. Russia's household appliances are very limited. These appliances are the usual equipment in the average Canadian home. Russia's railroad facilities are decidedly inadequate. Per capita, Canada has the largest railroad system of any country in the world. It is difficult to understand why anyone would advocate that we discard these privileges and accept Communism or totalitarianism in any form.

Industrial Warfare

"In the United States and in Canada, labour organizations were accepted by the people in the belief that the unions had for their purpose the betterment of industrial conditions, and especially the conditions of the working people. Has this purpose been achieved? Today we have over the Anglo-Saxon world industrial warfare which threatens the supremacy of both Government and law. Such a threat must be hurled back and kept back or civilization is lost. Nothing ever was plainer than that today the strike weapon is being overworked.

Strike Losses Appalling

"In strike-bound plants figures are available showing the loss to companies and to their employees. The aggregate of this loss is really appalling. Indirect losses, both in extent and value, are even greater, and affect adversely Government, industry, labour and people in general.

"Within the fourteen month period ending October 31st, 1946, strikes have occurred in many Canadian industries, namely: Automobiles and Parts, Logging, Rubber, Steel and Products, Electrical Apparatus, Textiles, Coal Mining, Copper Mining, Brass, Electro-Metallurgy, Newspaper Printing, Shipping, Foundry, Salt and Soda Ash; resulting in the loss of five million four hundred and fifty-two thousand working days. In the six month period from May 1st to October 31st, the loss in wages was more than $29,000,000, involving 119,000 workers.

Results of Strikes

"House construction was stagnant while we waited for lumber, nails, plumbing fixtures, etc., and some worthy families were forced to live in shacks and even in barns. Due to insufficient containers, quantities of food products badly needed by hungry millions were lost. New cars and trucks remained idle due to strike-bound rubber tire plants. Farm machinery was not available. Delivery of newsprint, one of our principal exports, was handicapped by shipping strikes. Even our salt supply was interfered with. The protracted textile strike greatly reduced the quantity, quality and variety of our household requirements and clothing. That such a situation should exist is reprehensible. That it shall continue to exist is incredible.

Certain Fundamental Rights

"Certain principles seem to me basic to civilization. There cannot be permitted any abridgement of the right of ownership of property and access to same, except by Statutes freely enacted. These things cannot be flouted by mobs. We must not permit the right to work to be limited by the membership in any particular organization. These rights are fundamental and unchallengeable. Further, we cannot maintain our national economy if costs of production so ascend as to compel selling prices to rise beyond the purchasing power of domestic and foreign markets. Production and service are the only sources of wealth. Wealth must be created before it can be distributed. Everyone, therefore, must suffer — and particularly those with least resources—when production and service diminish.

Labour Organizations Essential

"Labour organizations are essential, and under proper leadership should be of special assistance in the betterment of production and service. The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, under the General Managership of Julius Hochman, has proven that labour organizations can work hand in hand with industry to the betterment of all. I quote from a statement made by Hochman: 'Since 1933 the Dressmakers' Union has had no need for strikes. There have been heated negotiations and sharp differences of opinion, but they have always been amicably adjusted — to the advantage of the industry as a whole.'

"Industry has failed largely in not taking the lead in industrial relations, in not keeping its employees and the public well informed of its plans, of its operations and of its financial requirements. It is essential also that industry give consideration to the viewpoints and requirements of its employees. This is the basis of co-operation. Efficiently established Governments settle their disputes through established courts of law.

Let Courts Adjudicate

"I know of no country that has a superior judiciary system to that of Canada. Her judges are divorced from political influence. They are appointed for a period of their useful years. They are subject to recall for just cause. They are not permitted to sit in judgment on any case wherein they have a direct or an indirect interest. The decision of the court is final. Out of the myriad of disputes arising from our daily activities, a very small percentage come before the courts for decision. It appears advisable that our industrial disputes should be brought before such an impartial and efficient body for adjudication. The referring of our industrial disputes to the courts would eliminate a great inconvenience and loss to the people, production would not be interfered with, employees would not remain idle, nor would they be required, as they are now, to spend their savings for their maintenance during protracted strikes. Judgments rendered would establish a criterion in arbitrating industrial disputes. The implementing of such a plan would require additional judges and court facilities, but such an expense is minor indeed as compared to the loss sustained through protracted strikes.

"If political influence were eliminated equitable laws enacted, and a legal status established whereby each would have equal responsibilities, which does not now exist, it would go a long way in solving our present industrial disputes.

Reason for Hope in Future

"Canada after the first Great War had major adjustments to make. They were made. She now has major adjustments confronting her again. They will be accomplished. We can look forward with hope in these troublesome days, when we appraise our abundant natural wealth, our efficient industries and the high general level of men that work in them, and the many things that have produced, and still can produce, a happy and prosperous people."

THE DOMINION BANK

Condensed Statement as at 31st October, 1946

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Banks, including Bank of Canada	$ 57,810,054
Deposit with Minister of Finance	50,484
Government and Other Securities	168,838,804
Call Loans	8,291,579
Total Quick Assets	$234,990,921
Commercial Loans and Discounts	90,928,274
Bank Premises	4,673,216
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Sundry Other Assets	9,792,751
	$340,385,162

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$306,171,054
Deposits by other Banks		6,355,230
Notes in Circulation		800,354
Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Sundry Other Liabilities		9,697,789
Total Liabilities to the Public		$323,024,427
Capital Paid Up	$7,000,000	
Reserve Fund	9,000,000	
Undivided Profits	1,360,735	17,360,735
		$340,385,162

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1946, after making appropriations to Contingency Reserves, out of which full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made, and after providing $204,277.23 for depreciation of Bank Premises, and $1,160,000.00 for Dominion Income and Excess Profits Taxes, of which $37,286.61 is refundable.		$ 860,768.83
Dividend No. 253 at 8% per annum	$140,000.00	
Dividends Nos. 254, 255 and 256 at 10% per annum	525,000.00	665,000.00
Amount Carried Forward		$ 195,768.83
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1945		1,164,966.25
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1946		$1,360,735.08

C. H. CARLISLE, *President* ROBERT RAE, *General Manager*

LONDON LETTER

British Union Leaders Ask Faster Output and Amaze Employers

By P. O'D.

London.

RESPONSIBILITY has a way of making people responsible. Not that I am advancing this as a profound discovery of my own, but there is always something pleasantly surprising about seeing it at work. Take trade union leaders, for instance. Only a little while ago these beetle-browed, leather-lunged chiefs of the industrial resistance were putting in most of their time sniping and harassing employers and figuring out how much they could gouge out of them. Now they have become apostles of the new evangel of cooperative responsibility, and go about exhorting the labor forces to greater and greater production. If they threaten anyone, it is their own slackers and absentees, and the unofficial strikers.

It is an exhilarating sight and a most encouraging change, though some of the old-fashioned, harder-boiled employers may wonder a bit just how genuine this sudden conversion is. But when, as happened a couple of days ago, you find the National Union of Railwaymen suspending from union benefits the whole branch at Paddington Station (some 1,500 men) because of a "go-slow" strike they had suddenly staged, you realize that a quite new spirit is entering into trade union leadership, a spirit of responsibility, not merely to their own members, but to the general public.

This new spirit has still a long way to go before it soaks down through the upper crust of trade unionism and thoroughly permeates the lower layers. Large groups of workers still "down tools" on the most frivolous pretexts, and with an utter disregard of the convenience and needs of the public. In fact one cannot help suspecting that, the greater the resulting hardship, the more readily do they stage these unofficial strikes, feeling that the more people who are hit and the harder they are hit, the more likely they themselves are to get their own way.

Responsible trade union leaders seem to be aware of the danger in this sort of reckless indiscipline among their members. They are obviously trying to tighten their control. This may be one explanation of the movement for the "closed shop," which will put far greater power in the hands of trade union leaders. They had better exercise it wisely and carefully.

The British public may be one of the most patient and good-humored in the world, but it has no intention of letting itself be squeezed between a Socialist monopoly of industry at the top and a trade union monopoly of labor at the bottom. It is only the mills of the gods that are permitted to grind as exceedingly small as that.

Ugly Aluminum Houses

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Reading the boastful claims of the Ministry about the comfort and convenience of these "prefabs"—"prefabricated" to you, sir — I am reminded of the old story of the Irishman who was bragging about his castle in Kerry.

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If only they weren't so ugly, with a flat, rectangular, unrelieved ugliness! —ugly singly, and uglier far in their neat little rows. An ugliness which nothing effective can be done to hide. But after all they are only temporary, you may say, and when the emergency has been met. . . .

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$100	$12,000	$24,000	$36,000
150	18,000	36,000	54,000
200	24,000	48,000	72,000
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400	48,000	96,000	144,000

HOW MUCH HAVE YOU LEFT?

MOST MEN EARN SUBSTANTIAL SUMS OF MONEY over a period of years only to find that at the end of 10, 15 or 20 years they have very little left, if any . . . BUT it need not be that way. Investors Syndicate of Canada Limited have a plan which will help you to accumulate $2,500.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00 or more in ten, fifteen or twenty years . . . which amounts may be withdrawn in a lump sum, or on an income basis. This time-tested plan has already enabled thousands of Canadians to reach their goal.

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

to others the duty of dealing with students.

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It is only the empty shell of feudalism that remains. Even that may soon disappear. What kings could not put down, or popular uprisings overwhelm, the tax collector burrowing quietly and untiringly has undermined. Gradually the large estates are being broken up, sold to pay death duties and taxes, or simply handed over to the Treasury piece by piece. To be turned perhaps into new bungalow-towns and so-called "development areas." Surely not a process that even the earnest Socialist can contemplate with unalloyed approval.

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So they go, one after the other, the big estates and the small. The new England that is shaping may be a better and happier land, with the good things of life more evenly divided, but I doubt very much whether it will be as beautiful as the old.

Not Characteristic

Sculptors, it may safely be assumed, know more about their business than do members of the general public — more even than Members of Parliament. At the same time, there is a good deal of substance to the widespread demand, in the House of Commons and elsewhere, that the figure of President Roosevelt in the memorial to be erected in Grosvenor Square should be shown seated, and not standing as in the accepted model. That is how he was generally seen in life, and that is how most people think of him.

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Ships and Flags

Lords of the Admiralty keep a tight grip and a close watch on the flying of flags—on ships. On land it is, of course, quite another matter. Anyone can fly almost anything he pleases over his house or his shop.

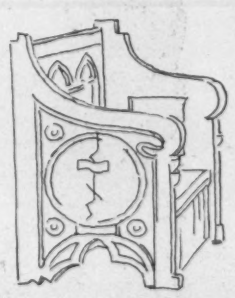
Only the other day during a local celebration I saw over the front of a little fried fish shop a whole collection of Union Jacks and Red and Blue Ensigns. Nobody minded. People were indeed rather pleased. It made a gay spot of color. But if the master of a ship, even the Queen Elizabeth or the Queen Mary, were to fly either the Union Jack or the Blue Ensign he would be liable to a fine of £500.

For a long time officers of the Merchant Navy have resented this restriction. They don't ask to fly the White Ensign, which is the official flag of the Royal Navy, or the Blue Ensign, which might be called semi-official as the flag of the Naval Reserve and similar bodies (including a certain number of yacht clubs). But they don't see why they shouldn't be allowed to fly the Union Jack, which is the national flag.

Their record during the war would certainly seem to entitle them to this privilege, if it can be called a privilege, seeing that it is shared by every landlubber—who is as like as not to hang the Union Jack upside down. But the Admiralty says no.

At least that is what it said eight years ago, when a petition was addressed to it. The Admiralty likes saying no. But it may change its mind the next time. As Canadians are aware, quite a lot of bitterness may be engendered by this question of flags. And the Merchant Navy is feeling decidedly resentful.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY



The Dunmow Flitch of Bacon

In the town of Dunmow in Essex, England, there is an ancient custom, probably dating as far back as the reign of King John. This is the remarkable custom of presenting a flitch of bacon to any couple who can give proof that they have spent the first year of their married life in unbroken harmony.

The claimants are brought before a jury of six maidens and six bachelors, and if judged worthy of the prize, are chaired through the town, the flitch of bacon being carried before them in triumph. At Windmill Field the oath is administered in the presence of the assembled townspeople, and the flitch of bacon duly presented.

Many of the quaint customs which have come down from ancient times are still to be met with in the England of today. The old inns and cottage homes have undergone little change. England, with its heritage of the past and its homely hospitality is a land you will want to visit some day.

W. & A. GILBEY LIMITED

Head Office: London, England *In Canada, New Toronto, Ontario*

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By P. O'D.

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IN A LAST minute emergency, the Royal Bank will always send my "gift of cash" by wire. Don't let Christmas shopping get you down. Try my simple solution. It pleases everyone. Your nearest branch will help you.

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Ships and Flags

Lords of the Admiralty keep a tight grip and a close watch on the flying of flags—on ships. On land it is, of course, quite another matter. Anyone can fly almost anything he pleases over his house or his shop.

Only the other day during a local celebration I saw over the front of a little fried fish shop a whole collection of Union Jacks and Red and Blue Ensigns. Nobody minded. People were indeed rather pleased. It made a gay spot of color. But if the master of a ship, even the Queen Elizabeth or the Queen Mary, were to fly either the Union Jack or the Blue Ensign he would be liable to a fine of £500.

For a long time officers of the Merchant Navy have resented this restriction. They don't ask to fly the White Ensign, which is the official flag of the Royal Navy, or the Blue Ensign, which might be called semi-official as the flag of the Naval Reserve and similar bodies (including a certain number of yacht clubs). But they don't see why they shouldn't be allowed to fly the Union Jack, which is the national flag.

Their record during the war would certainly seem to entitle them to this privilege, if it can be called a privilege, seeing that it is shared by every landlubber—who is as like as not to hang the Union Jack upside down. But the Admiralty says no.

At least that is what it said eight years ago, when a petition was addressed to it. The Admiralty likes saying no. But it may change its mind the next time. As Canadians are aware, quite a lot of bitterness may be engendered by this question of flags. And the Merchant Navy is feeling decidedly resentful.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
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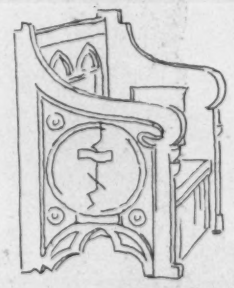

The Dunmow Flitch of Bacon

In the town of Dunmow in Essex, England, there is an ancient custom, probably dating as far back as the reign of King John. This is the remarkable custom of presenting a flitch of bacon to any couple who can give proof that they have spent the first year of their married life in unbroken harmony.

The claimants are brought before a jury of six maidens and six bachelors, and if judged worthy of the prize, are chaired through the town, the flitch of bacon being carried before them in triumph. At Windmill Field the oath is administered in the presence of the assembled townspeople, and the flitch of bacon duly presented.

Many of the quaint customs which have come down from ancient times are still to be met with in the England of today. The old inns and cottage homes have undergone little change. England, with its heritage of the past and its homely hospitality is a land you will want to visit some day.

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Gibbs Tells Us England's Story From His Fleet Street Window

THE PAGEANT OF THE YEARS: An autobiography by Philip Gibbs. (Ryerson, $3.75.)

A REPUTATION in Fleet Street may be something traced on a glass with a moist finger but Sir Philip Gibbs has determined to reduce the record to a slightly less perishable form. It is difficult to say whether or not Gibbs would like to be known, or remembered, as a novelist or as a great newspaperman; willy-nilly it will be as the latter and, to most of yesterday's and today's generation at least, as the great reporter of the 1914-18 war. Book sales statistics are not currently available but for one person who can tell you of any of his novels, scores will remember "Now It Can Be Told". It was possibly the first work passionately dedicated to the theme that "it must not happen again". But it did, and here is Sir Philip telling us about it, right down to the days of the horrible spluttering of the buzz-bomb and the standing menace of the acres of glass windows around Sloane Square where he lived.

Sir Philip is a good Englishman and a good Londoner and a good journalist, and he turns the pages of his life in a satisfied and satisfying manner. Despite his far travelling his tale is that of England from Victoria to the V-2s, and there is little of interest or significance in the island story which he has not witnessed or set down; his journey through the "Street of Adventure" (his other classic), Winnie's battle of Sidney Street, the strange affair of Dr. Cook, his acquaintanceship with the great of the land and the others, the steadily simmering cauldron of the years between, and the unsettled bubbles of the years after. It is a great and stirring record and it is good reporting. North Americans may easily forgive the slight looking-down-the-nose ("the little people are extraordinarily decent everywhere") when they find that after having seen so much, Gibbs's testament is "that pity is more intelligent than hatred, that mercy is better even than justice, that as one walks around the world with friendly eyes one makes good friends."

•

Marlowe Trivia

THE MUSES' DARLING: The Life of Christopher Marlowe, by Charles Norman. (Oxford, $4.25.)

THIS luxuriant volume is a better example of the bookmaker's art and of the recording of plodding research than of much else. Despite the apparent completeness of annotation, indexing and bibliography, Mr. Norman has failed to produce a readable book or to add much, beyond quotation of sources, to the few known facts of Marlowe's life. Perhaps it is valuable to collect these things but it adds little to appreciation or enjoyment.

It is a little hard to read (about Marlowe's death and various comments thereon) "Shakespeare's *reaction* was similar." And to read, for how many times one loses count and in various spellings, "Who euer lov'd, that lov'd not at first sight?" just about adds up to where one came in. Possibly the best thing in the book is the detailed recital of the "vile hereticall Conceiptes" of which Marlowe was accused. Apart from other things, he seems to have been the Elizabethan Robert Graves—"wryte a book of fast & loose, esteeming *Paul* a Jugler," and worse. But other scholars have taken this aspect more evenly despite the horrible allegation "That all protestantes are Hypocriticall asses". Mr. Norman quotes authority for the intermingling of the "u" and "v" ("Then haue the white breasts of the queene of Loue") but the result makes for uneven and at times slightly ludicrous reading. But his energy and devotion are much to be admired.

•

Turning Point

THE YEAR OF STALINGRAD, by Alexander Werth. (Musson, $4.00.)

THE DISTINGUISHED foreign correspondent of the London *Sunday Times*, who has recently resumed his Moscow despatches to *The Nation* on this side of the Atlantic, has become, through insight and long experience, one of the ablest of contemporary writers on Russia. For some time past he has been telling in a series of books, *Moscow '41* and *Leningrad*, the story of a nation not only at war but fighting always with the strangling grip of the enemy becoming ever tighter. Now, with this volume, the story reaches climax. English-speaking people will always remember the Battle of Britain and the victory of El Alamein; and they will remember too, as they have already commemorated by the gift of the Sword of Stalingrad, that epic of slaughter which marked the turning of the war on the Eastern front, if not of the war itself. For the encirclement and annihilation of Field Marshal von Paulus's armies saw the collapse of the German invasion of Russia and the swing over to the advance which led straight to Berlin.

The postwar division of Europe between east and west and the clamping down of the iron curtain has only heightened interest in the military potential and capacity of Stalin's people. An American general, visiting Russia in the autumn of 1942, could see only one reason why the Red Army was still holding out — guts. Says Werth, "This is strongly denied by Russian military experts today," and his book gives the basis for their view. It will be recalled that this was the period which saw the abolishing of political commissars in units, the creation and elevation of an officer class (no longer *komandir* but *ofitser*), the establishment of the military Orders of Suvorov, Kutuzov and Alexander Nevsky with their emphasis on national heritage, and the general tightening of discipline and responsibility. The Red Army which fought and won at Stalingrad had marched a great distance in morale as well as in space; stern necessity and realism had brought the end of its *tovarich* days.

But Werth's *Stalingrad*, despite its maps and extensive annotation, is not solely for the military student. Aided by a remarkable diary from which he quotes at length, the correspondent gives a complete picture of the people, the propaganda line which changed from time to time, the rations and squalor and weariness, the theatre and the press. Despite its length the book never loses interest; it is as valuable and alive for today's reader as it will be for reference for future historians. Apart from its main theme it covers much else of interest during that grim year of 1942, including Churchill's visit to Moscow. The shrewd comment of the American "observer" Mr. Harriman on that occasion "that tempers were not too good on either side" has been more than borne out by subsequent events. Another incidental of the book is the story of the Arctic convoy which took Werth to Russia, one of those ghastly voyages in which the losses in ships and men were nothing short of appalling. Negley Farson, who made a similar trip, once told friends in a London pub that the bombing attacks were so frightening that all hands abandoned drinking. Werth confirms this phenomenon. And that is being frightened.

It is unfortunate that this English-produced book suffers typographically from continuance of war-time restrictions; its brilliance and authority, however, offer ample compensation. For all students of the world today it is required reading.

•

Do Stop, Darling

NO PROMISE IN SUMMER, by Elizabeth Evelyn. (Clarke, Irwin. $2.50.)

IT HAS been said that, for certain classes, that period of English life leading up to the recent European brawl was the richest in material enjoyment ever experienced. But life is still a bit too rugged in most of the world, especially England, to make welcome a detailed recounting of the pleasures of the Season or a tour of London from Rumpelmayers to the Ritz. This book is one of the less wisely chosen English exports; not only is it third rate snobbery but in addition it is an extensive feminine exercise in how to be frustrated without knowing it. The present tense employed throughout is annoying—"I listen with unutterable sadness to an unfamiliar voice"; and I am closing the volume and tucking it among the primroses right now.

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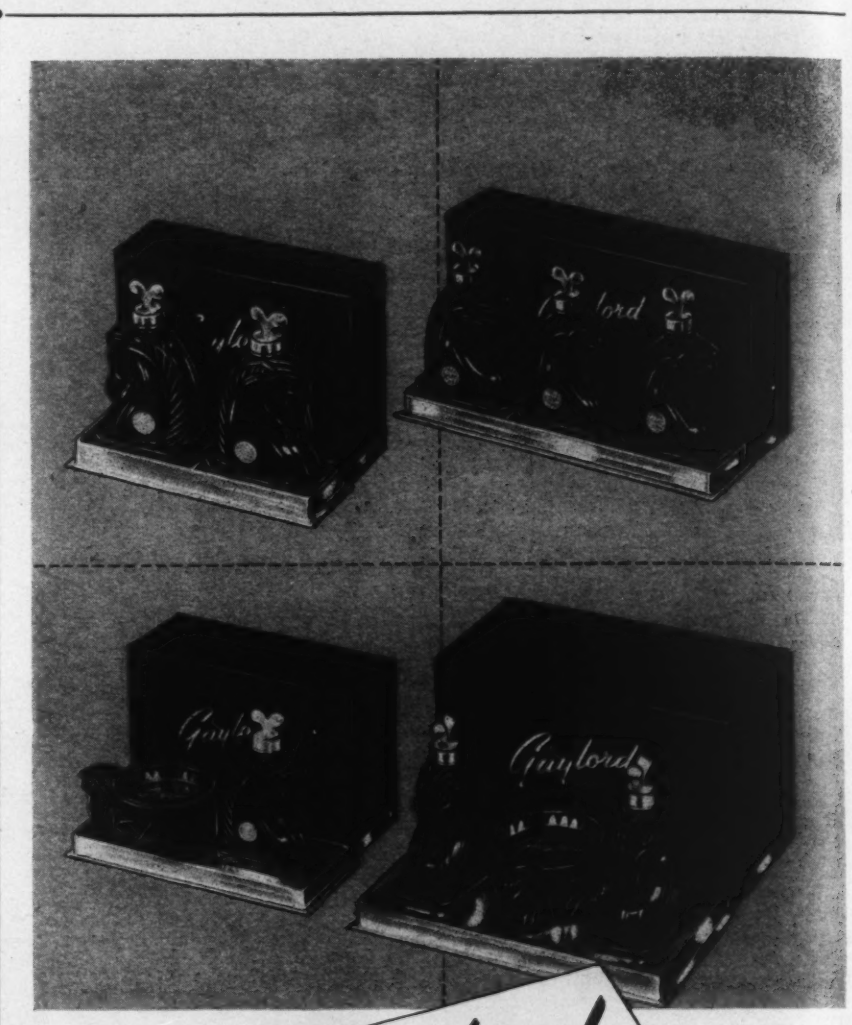

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THE BOOKSHELF

The Gentle Art of Bewilderment or How to Occupy a Country

FROM SUCH A SEED, by George Martelli. (Clarke, Irwin. $2.50.)

IT IS unfortunate, in a way, that the events in North Africa, subsequent to the Anglo-American landings, have faded so rapidly into history. For it was here that the Allies tried out so many things and learned the answers the hard way, especially cooperation with each other and the treatment of occupied countries. This novel, honest, straightforward and amusing, does not concern the fighting man but the multiplicity of goings-on at "higher levels"; that grim arena where the ambitious and the incompetent, the idealists and the selfseekers were engaged in a combat with no holds barred and where the gentle art of throat-cutting reached its finest development.

But the picture is much broader than one of mere staff intrigue; Martelli's people—from the head-in-the-clouds American professor who headed the "Mobile Combat Mental Rehabilitation Unit" to the English dugout captain who only knew the French from his memories of 1917—are real people. The proper proportion of play to work (90 per cent to 10) is preserved throughout the book and it is while the Mental Rehabilitationists are playing (chiefly with women) that the hopeless and tragically violent picture of defeated France is painted in. Again on a very "high level" is the feud of the thinly disguised American O.W.I. and O.S.S., the watchful and slightly-puzzled antics of the War House "coping" with its new and ebullient friends, the frantic building up of reinforcements, not for the troops but for the office-staffs, and the subjection of occupied peoples to copious doses of pure bewilderment.

Possibly the chief literary achievement of this extremely readable novel is the author's ability to make the conversation of English and American "types" sound natural; he is English and still obsessed by "darned" but he practically does bring the trick off. The author, who served with A.F.H.Q. and 15 Army Group knows his people and background; he hasn't attempted anything ponderous but he is a good craftsman and the result is good going.

Of Human Beings

By B. K. SANDWELL

GROWING PAINS: The Autobiography of Emily Carr. (Oxford University Press, $2.50.)

THE art of Emily Carr is exactly the same in her writing as in her pictures. It is the art of eliminating all but the essentials—the essentials for her, that is, the elements which contribute to her impression, — and then setting these down in the starkest, most compressed form. She had no wish to paint, or to describe in words, the things around her as other people saw them; the camera and the phonograph could do that, it was not work for the artist. What she wanted was to study the things and the events which she felt contained material, until she had extracted that material and thrown everything else away. But it is not in art as it is in metallurgy; ore and dross are not the same to every worker; ore for X is that which X can assimilate, and dross is what he cannot, and even with X that may be ore one year which the next year is merely dross and vice versa. Emily Carr was a long time finding her appropriate ore.

Her paintings are mostly about trees, or about totem-poles, an Indian culture-form which is almost as natural a product of the forest (plus forest-bred man) as the trees themselves. But they are not about trees or totem-poles as they would impress a tourist at first sight; they are about trees and totem-poles as they impressed Emily Carr after she had lived with them a long time, and they had become part of her life.

Her little sketches in words are about human beings, but not human beings as you and I meet them on the streetcar and in the next pew at church. They are only about human beings who made a tremendous impression on Emily Carr. They are perfectly ordinary human beings (Ira Dilworth and Lawren Harris are among them, and I hope they will not mind this observation, but it is not in the least their talents or genius that Emily Carr is concerned about in this book and tries to bring to life), but like the trees in the pictures they live with a terrific life because she makes them have the same effect on us as they had on her. It was not always (except in the case of Dilworth and Harris) a pleasant effect; but very ordinary and not essentially unpleasant people often produce unpleasant effects on sensitive artists. That is part of the price of being an artist.

Because of the amazing skill, fidelity and frankness with which Emily's experiences are transferred to paper, this is probably the finest autobiography, in a literary sense, ever written in Canada, and it is the autobiography of an essential Canadian, who was never at home where the population was more than ten to the square mile. It is far the most personal, and therefore the most valuable, of all her books. Since space does not permit of an adequate account of it here, the best thing will be to reproduce one of the many perfect bits of visual description. This is in the Mission House at Ucluelet:

"After the Missionaries blew out their candles and the ceiling blackened down to our noses, the square of window which the candle had made black against outside dark cleared to luminous greys, folding away mystery upon mystery. Out there tree boles pillared the forest's roof, and streaked the unfathomable forest like gigantic rain streaks pouring; the surge of growth from the forest's floor boiled up to meet it. I peered at it through the uncurtained window while the Missionaries prayed."

I think God looked at Emily Carr with as much approval as He listened to the Missionaries.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Oh, Yes, For All We Know There Might Be a Housing Shortage

By IRMA M. DEVANEY

BUT you can't prove it by me! There is nothing that would make me believe that my husband and I have been content with anything less than a very nice home but the response, or lack of response, to our attempts to get rid of same is doing its best to shake my belief a little in our standard of living to date.

It's true that we live outside of the city proper—that there is a long bus ride and that the bus schedule is only intermittent. But it is adequate for most purposes and all of us in our little district are very happy to be living where we are and we, personally, are loath to leave.

But to the average house-hunter this place seems to be anathema! And it makes me furious! Of course, we went through a siege with a real-estate agent whose first enthusiasms dwindled gradually until finally I found myself apologizing to him for living in such an out-of-the-way place and, indeed, for causing him so much trouble at all. When it got to this, we decided to pull out of this arrangement and go into the selling business for ourselves. All I can say after my experiences to date is, that the real-estate agent is a guy who earns his dough—every nickel of it. All that I can positively lay claim to having accomplished so far, is a much better working knowledge of people and the idiosyncrasies of same, plus a better hold on my temper. The latter accomplishment was a necessity—if I were not to be faced with a murder rap.

In the first place, no one has ever heard of this little community in which we live! Always, as I am about to put the first pin in the baby's diaper the phone rings and on the other end is a querulous voice asking, "Just where *is* . . . . . Heights?" I go into my song and dance—feeling much the same as I used to feel when I was a switchboard operator for the firm of Piggly Wiggly. After saying that name into the phone a million times a day I used to have nightmares that some day I would inadvertently say Wiggly Piggly, at which point I knew the jig would be up. In this case, I have said, "It is at the intersection of Wilson and Dufferin," so many times, I am sure the obvious spoonerism is just waiting to pop out, and then I know I shall be evermore incapable of dealing with the situation at all.

Sales Talk

And after describing the location very carefully, which takes a good four minutes, the baby screaming meanwhile, I hear, "Oh heavens, I'd never go out there!" Or, "Oh no! I thought it was some place I could get to easily!" Or just a plain banging of the receiver in my ear. At least the latter method doesn't waste anybody's time.

People are so rude! I'm sure human nature isn't ripe yet for peace on earth—the golden rule is nowhere in evidence. I've made dozens of appointments to show the place—which means getting it all slicked up at the crack of dawn and my kids slicked up and myself slicked up, and nothing happens! I wait and wait, hesitating to get on with the next piece of housekeeping or mothering business for fear I shall be caught in the midst thereof. So, after finally giving the appointment up for lost I let down my hair, give the baby full reign in the living-room and start cleaning out the cupboard that has been screaming for it since we moved into the place; and the doorbell rings! It is someone who has decided to come now instead of at the appointed time, as they were just driving by. So we step over the kid and we wind in and out of the debris that has been pulled out of the cupboard and we get to the tour of the house. But by this time I'm harrassed and edgy and I forget the smooth sales talk I had worked out so laboriously and I find myself agreeing that it *is* a long way out and that it *is* awkward for shopping and that we *are* asking too much money—and generally do a darned good job of breaking down their sales resistance to the house they saw just before this one.

It's funny, too, that a rainy day seems to bring out the house-hunters in droves. You can't put newspapers down for them to walk on because it would spoil the appearance of the front room. Besides they have to see the floors to advantage. So you smile your forced "house-selling" smile and assure them that it doesn't matter at all, that you are about to wax them again, anyway, and other such ridiculous stuff.

Come One, Come All

And they bring their families, their in-laws and their neighbors! So that your little, but roomy house, looks like an over-stuffed bird cage. Sometimes they are a bit the worse for the old barley corn, too; no doubt just dropping in while they are out for a much-needed airing. In one such case the man fell down the basement stairs and thereby decided the place wasn't safe to live in. It was this same "gentleman", who, on seeing that we had an oil furnace remarked, "Well, that's a good thing—so much better than heating by hot water or hot air." To this I was stumped for an answer. Who was I to enlighten him that it wasn't hot oil we had running through our radiators!

But the pay-off was the woman who called with her little ten-year-old girl. She came early because she wanted to see the house in the daylight. Her husband was to pick her up after work. She had had house-selling problems of her own, it appeared, and was most sympathetic to me in my plight of trying to sell a house with two small children to look after and without benefit of husband. She saw the house and assured me that it was lovely but she didn't see how she could get all her very large furniture into it. It seemed that, although she knew it was a small six-room house, she had really expected to see a large house that had hidden in it several rooms not mentioned in the advertisement. The sympathetic cluckings went on well through the dinner hour, while my rather unsocially minded two-year-old clamored to be fed and my four-months-old baby spat up his last feeding through being jostled about too much by the visitor, who loved children it seemed, particularly this one, as he reminded her of the little one they had lost. According to her they were so much alike—healthy, happy, fat and chuckling—I couldn't forbear taking an anxious but surreptitious feel of his forehead every now and again.

Added to all this was the fact that the visitor's ten-year-old possessed only a very thin veneer of civilization which wore off the hungrier she got. Her pent-up spirits were relieved somewhat, however, by breaking one of my few really "good" cups and spilling milk on the floor. She and Stephen had taken a violent dislike to each other, too, which finally brought about a good spanking for Stephen and his being whisked up to his room, screaming and kicking.

The small talk became rather

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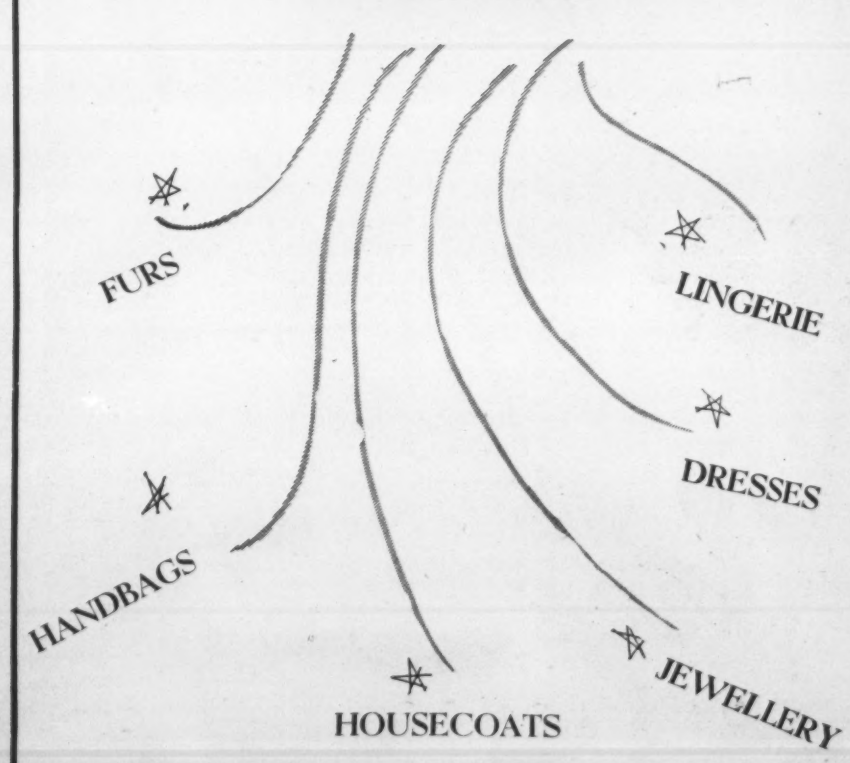

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strained at this point so that we were both inordinately happy to see friend husband appear at the door. He had a look on his face, however, that I have learned to hate. It resembles most the expression seen on a long-distance runner, at the end of a particularly tough run. It appeared that he had got lost and had circled the street several times before he finally discovered it. The two well-illuminated posts at the entrance to the street apparently meant nothing to him. Anyway, this, added to a rather long drive from the extreme end of town was altogether too much for him and, to say the least, he was not impressed. So off they went amidst many assurances that they would call me on the morrow.

House For Rent

Well, I haven't heard from them. In fact, I haven't heard from anyone who said he would call. So now I'm sitting here wondering why my husband and I like this place so very much when no one else seems to be sufficiently impressed to stand the slight inconvenience incidental to a house in the suburbs. Is it that we are too easily pleased or is it that the housing shortage isn't so dangerously critical as we are led to believe?

Anyway, if anyone would like to buy a six-room house just make an appointment and I'll be glad to show you through. The street is at the intersection of Dilson and Wufferin . . . and if you get the bus at . . . .

• •

TO JULIA

WHENAS in silks my Julia walked,
I heard the price, and I was shocked.
In Sept. we wedded. Then I balked
At buying silks: I promptly hocked
Her dresses ere the first of Oct.,
And Julia ever since has gotten
Along with garments made of cotton.

J. E. P.

One Way Guaranteed to Move A Canadian Audience to Tears

By LOUISE STONE

"I WENT to hear Kiptini last night," Ellen told Marion as they rode downtown together in a Yonge car, headed for a day's shopping. "Mrs. Thorpe-Brown took me."

"Did you enjoy it?"

"His voice seems to be standing up very well. But Mrs. Thorpe-Brown says it's his interpretation everybody goes to hear."

"What did he sing?"

"Eight German songs, two English, two Russian, and four more German. If you didn't understand German and Russian you read the program notes."

"So you read the program notes."

"I practically memorized them, not wanting to miss the interpretation. They were beautiful, all about the snow and sad lovers and enduring so much pain and a characteristic ritornelle. Then I matched the program notes to the way he sounded and the expressions on his face and I was really enjoying it until I made the mistake."

"What mistake?"

"After one of his songs I pointed out to Mrs. Thorpe-Brown that the interpretation was beautiful, that I could just see the path no traveler can retrace. Mrs. Thorpe-Brown looked blank. 'Those words are from Der Wegweiser,' she said. 'He hasn't sung that yet.'"

"It served you right," Marion observed, "pretending to understand when you didn't."

"I could have sunk through my seat. I felt awful. Everybody else knew enough to sit still and look wise. Why did I have to be the one to show my ignorance? . . . Well, after that I had no confidence in his interpretation. That is, until The Erlking. I mean Der Erlkonig. When he sang the words of the father, he cradled his arms and patted the crook of his elbow, and when he sang the words of the child he clasped his hands. I couldn't go wrong."

"That was a break," Marion said.

"Then, after eight German songs, he sang two English songs. I could have cried, although I didn't know the songs. If he'd sung one I knew, I'd have bawled like a baby."

"That's one way to move an audience to tears," Marion commented. "It was tactful of him to sing something in English."

"I asked Mrs. Thorpe-Brown why he didn't sing more in English and she said English has not the same value as an art medium."

"Really?"

"I asked Henry about it at breakfast this morning. He rattled his paper, 'Another example of the inferiority complex we inflict on ourselves,' he said. He went on reading his paper.

"'Henry,' I said, 'why are other languages more effective than English?'

"'Who says so?' he asked.

"'Mrs. Thorpe-Brown.'

"'The way I hear it,' Henry said, '"Figaro" in English over the radio the other day was highly effective.'

"'She says the best songs were written by Germans and Italians and Russians, and they suffer by translation into English.'

"'It would appear,' Henry said, 'that the suffering is more intense when they're not.'

"Henry's right," Ellen concluded, as she and Marion moved to get off the car at Queen and Yonge. "You can't imagine how embarrassing it was mixing those program notes."

"You need something," Marion said, "to help you forget."

"Yes, I do," Ellen said. "Let's look at hats."

Ruby Cook

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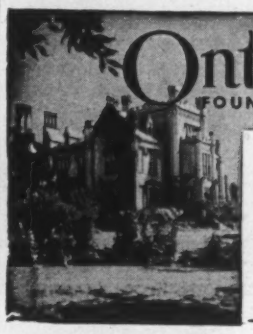

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Clubs Unify Canadian Women But Are We Overdoing a Good Thing?

By KATHLEEN STRANGE

IN discussing her impressions of Canadian life, a recently-arrived war bride remarked:

"Yours is a wonderful country. But I do miss our home life. My own mother seldom went out at night, and never alone. My Canadian mother-in-law, however, is hardly ever in. One night it's some church group to which she goes. Another it's her knitting bee. And on still another it's the bridge club. She's frequently out, too, in the afternoon. She belongs to so many clubs it's a wonder to me she ever has time to be home at all!"

There is a great deal of truth in the above observation, of course. Indeed, it has been said that Canadian women are more organized today than they have ever been in the history of this country.

One has only to glance at the club announcement columns of our daily newspapers to confirm this. The number, and the range of activities of the different groups advertised there, seem to be practically limitless. They cover the sport, social, cultural and religious interests of women of all classes, creeds and ages.

What is at the bottom of this apparently irresistible and ever increasing desire of Canadian women to pursue their various activities in groups?

One reason, of course, is the still existing necessity for women to work together for the good of mankind. During the war they banded together to help their men overseas; now they are still banded together to help the unfortunate people in Europe and in other parts of the world. They are banded together, too, to help the less fortunate here at home. These are good and commendable objects and worthy of a part of all women's time.

It is much the same with church groups. Without the women, working together to raise funds, most churches would never get their mortgages paid off at all! It is the women who help to keep missions going abroad. They succour the poor, visit the sick, and perform useful social service work in their parishes.

Then, too, our home life is so well organized nowadays, even without the help of maids, that most women have more time for outside pursuits than they ever had before. They are able to take time to improve themselves and to indulge their tastes, and to this end Study Clubs and Handicraft Guilds have been formed.

Improving The Mind

Most Study Clubs make a point of insisting that each of their members shall prepare a paper, or give a demonstration on some particular subject at least once during the year. This means that not only does each member have to listen to the papers of others; she is forced to do some active research work herself. Some of the best papers, it has been found, are given by women who never before in their lives made an intensive study of anything! By their association with such groups, too, women are stimulated to stand on their own feet, to think for themselves, and often to develop a latent talent.

Along the same lines, of course, are the Book Clubs, which have flourished extensively in all parts of the country during the past few years. "But I like to pick out my reading matter for myself," my war bride friend protested, when I explained these clubs to her. I reminded her that many women have not the slightest idea what books to choose. Book Clubs, therefore, fill a widely-felt need in many communities for properly-directed, constructive reading, and for study and criticism. Many women, who have hardly read at all before, are encouraged to keep up with contemporary literature and through such reading to learn what is going on in the world.

At the present moment Language Study Groups seem to be the rage in most cities. French, Spanish, Russian, Ukrainian and German are being studied extensively by such clubs. Most of the members are quite serious in their activities, of course. But one does sometimes hear of amusing incidents concerned therewith.

A friend of mine, for instance, who speaks French like a native, recently joined a French Club. Modestly keeping in the background at her first meeting, she listened with interest to the excellent *causerie* delivered in French by a visiting Frenchwoman.

My friend said she marvelled at the intelligent understanding with which the address was listened to by all the ladies present. How smart they must be, she thought! At the end of the lecture she turned to the lady beside her and remarked, in French, how greatly she had enjoyed it. The lady smiled deprecatingly and asked my friend kindly to speak in English as she hardly understood one word of French!

There are also, in most Canadian cities, groups that cater to the artistically-minded or creative type of women—the poets, the story-writers, the essayists, the painters, the drama-lovers, the musicians and so forth. Such groups are often very interesting indeed, composed as they are of women of often contradictory aspirations but all working towards a common cause—recognition by the public!

They have their trials and tribulations, of course, for there are invariable complications of temperament, of management and of interest, and the ever-present danger that the group will develop into a mutual admiration society. However, through the medium of such clubs much talent has been brought before the public eye; artistic aspirants have learned to bear and to forbear, to stand and to withstand criticism. The disconsolate are helped, the discouraged are stimulated, the hungry are fed the artistic sustenance they require.

All Generals

One bad thing about clubs, however, is that they frequently attract the domineering type of woman—the woman who wants to rule something or somebody. At home she is often a domestic martinet. When she joins a group she very quickly works her way up into an executive position and continues to exercise her domineering tactics over the members. Frequently, it must be admitted, such women are particularly adapted to executive jobs, and although they are usually disliked and regarded with jealousy by their friends, yet without them many a club would come to an untimely end.

We recently heard of such a club, by the way, that had overcome this problem in a somewhat ingenious manner. The membership was first limited to a select few. Each member was then allotted an executive position. In this way everyone was satisfied. All generals, so to speak, and no privates!

The foregoing remarks have applied particularly to women in the cities. Women in the country, however, are no less organized than their urban sisters. There are farm women's associations and women's institutes all over the land. Through them the farm women take part in public affairs and attempt to solve the social and economic problems that confront the farm dweller and particularly the farm wife. Out of such organizations, too, have come an ever-widening influence for good, as is evidenced in better rural schools, municipal hospitals, public health nurses, travelling dentists, libraries, rest rooms, community halls and so forth.

But to come back to our war bride's remark. I admit that too many women spend too much time away from their homes. What is required is not that women do not join any clubs at all but that they use a keener discrimination as to which clubs they join. Home and club life can be a complement one to the other and one can do one's best in each without either suffering. Too many clubs, yes, but better too many than none at all. Individually women can achieve but little. United they can cover a wide and useful field.

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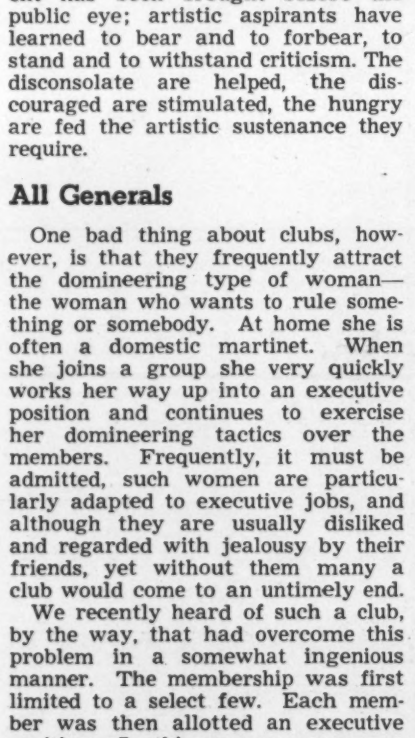

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WORLD OF WOMEN

After All, Christmas Is For The Children, Is What I Always Say

By MARY ROGERS PATTISON

WELL, it's Christmas shopping time again according to the newspapers and the magazines and the radio. And of course as usual the newspapers and the magazines and the radio are being helpful about what to buy HER for Christmas and just what will make HIS eyes light up with joy or what have you on Christmas morning. Maybe it's the other way around, maybe it's what will make HER eyes . . . and so on, but you get the idea. Anyhow, since everybody is flinging advice around I may as well have a try at it too.

Now as I said you're going to get plenty of help in choosing gifts for HIM and HER. What I want to talk about is the problem of choosing gifts for IT. And by IT, I mean the junior member or members of your family and the families of your friends. After all, ITS presents must be of the very greatest importance since everybody you meet will tell you that Christmas is really especially for kids. They'll tell you that while they're shifting the perfume they bought for their wife, the gloves they chose for their mother-in-law and the nylons they got for their secretary, over to the other arm so they'll have some place to carry the parcels meant for Aunt Sue and Uncle Albert and the aged janitor of their apartment block. Yes, Christmas is definitely for kids.

Now the problem is, what to buy for the kids. And it's not a problem to be dismissed lightly. Oh I know all about the Toylands that the stores feature, and maybe if you bought everything in Toyland you would hit on something just right for Junior and his little sister. The trouble is you can't afford to do that. So being big and blundering and grown up, you choose gifts that you figure are going to be just the thing, and they aren't. Because youngsters, like women, are so unpredictable.

In your efforts to please maybe you'll sink your last dollar in a nice, big, walking-sleeping-talking and otherwise nuisance-making doll for sister Ann. And what happens? About three o'clock on Christmas day you'll probably find sister Ann cuddling her raggedy old Teddy Bear that she's had since she was two. He may have an ear missing, he may be minus an eye, but he's nice and familiar and you simply can't break his head.

And what are you to do about this? Well, I don't know unless you could take the new shiny doll and muss her up a bit. Disarrange her hair a little and sew a patch on the front of her dress. Better still you could give her to Ann's little brother for about two minutes and he'd see to it that the doll lost her dignity. But be sure it's only two minutes, otherwise the doll will probably lose parts that are much more vital.

Then you have the case of boys like Junior who don't run true to form. Now Junior may be the son of a garage mechanic who in turn was the son of a garage mechanic. I won't bore you with any further details. Junior has lived all his life in the city, he's ridden in every kind of car, has an Uncle who drives a bus, and a big brother who is a pilot. You say to yourself, well naturally Junior will be mechanically-minded, car-minded. We'll get him that big, red dump-truck, costs quite a bit but it's just the thing for a boy like him.

Boys Like Junior

So you get it and a couple of days after Christmas you see the neighbor's little boy down the street pushing it into a snow-bank. What's the trouble? After a few discreet inquiries you find out. You see Junior hates cars, especially toy ones. He's got no use for them. What Junior likes is horses, he's crazy about them, always has been. Where is he now? Oh, he's right up the street there riding on the milk-wagon, every once in awhile the milkman lets him drive the horse.

The problem of Junior and boys like that is pretty tough. But one thing you have to remember is that you can't expect that a boy is going to like what his father likes. First thing to do is find out all about Junior's tastes. No, of course you can't very well buy Junior a pony just because that's what he wants. You can't even buy him a dog and remain friends with his mother. So the best thing to do, once you've discovered his liking for horses, is to buy him a ten-gallon hat. Buy him a ten-gallon hat and tell Junior's father to take it from there.

I could go on for a long time about the mistakes grown-ups make in choosing children's gifts. As a matter of fact I could make it a lifelong study. Or I could refer you to the psychologists who will tell you that children of age-group so-and-so should have toys that will aid them in learning to use their hands. Help out their reflexes you know. Or in another age-group they should be given games to encourage group play, and so on. This is all very well but it doesn't always work.

Psychologists And Toys

You give Johnnie a building set to encourage him to become more deft with his hands and what is he likely to do? He'll probably use the stick parts for mixing the paste he uses on his scrap book. Or, if he's younger, he may use them to beat his drum. At almost any age he's likely to whittle them down with his jack-knife and shoot them out of his pop-gun. You give Mary a game which requires ten players so Mary will be encouraged to play more with other children. Maybe Mary isn't fussy about playing with other children. So she'll probably use the cardboard that the game provides and cut it up into paper dolls. So much for the psychologists and toys.

This matter of Christmas gifts for children certainly requires a lot of thought. You mustn't forget things like the fact that just because a girl is a girl she's going to like dolls. She may be the tomboy type who wouldn't give a dime for all the dolls in the country but just let her get her hands on a scooter. On the other hand, you can't depend on all boys being mad about guns. Now and again you'll find a boy who doesn't care for playing with guns at all. He may prefer to do his shooting with a bow and arrow.

Anyway you figure your individual problems out for yourselves. There's just one thing more though, that you have to keep in mind. Be sure that the toys you get are fairly hard to break. The longer it takes to get them broken the longer your Christmas day peace will last. Once the kids get their toys broken you have to start watching out for the safety of your own gifts.

I'd like to spend more time discussing this subject. There is much more to say and it's important because, as I said, Christmas is a day for the children. However, I haven't any time right now. You see I still have to do my Christmas shopping. I still haven't picked out anything for HIM, or my great-aunt Sue, or dear old Uncle Henry.

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O LOVELY maiden! youth of our heritage,
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Thy breasts could suckle this feverish world,
Take us, thy children, in thy fond caress,
Embrace us; keep us pure as thy golden heart!

But waste not thine innocence to feed
Desires of Mars; feigning sleep on hatred's hearth,
Where vengeance rapes the soul, lays waste
And fouls thy virgin womb to make thee harlot,
Stains thy purity, and leaves bereft,
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MUSIC AND THEATRE

Tenors Like Jussi Bjoerling Are a Strong Argument for Opera

By JOHN H. YOCOM

SINCE opera thrives on good-looking, good-singing tenors, the Metropolitan Opera Company sadly missed Swedish-born Jussi (meaning John) Bjoerling after 1941. He was refused a transit visa to cross Nazi-occupied territories and return to the U.S. So for four years the Met's tenor wing was noticeably underlunged while Bjoerling stayed in neutral Sweden, packing the red and gold Royal Opera House in Stockholm. All was well in October of last year when Jussi flew back to his old Met post.

And all was well at Eaton Auditorium last week when, for the second time this year, 35-year-old handsome Bjoerling, with the build of a stocky middle on a rugby team, sang familiar arias, not-so-familiar art songs and unfamiliar Scandinavian numbers. He has a Caruso-like quality of tone intensity and clarity, especially in the free-soaring climaxes, but his presentation lacks—we are told by those who once heard the great man — Caruso's dramatic fire.

In spite of that comparison, we thought his arias ("Dalla sua pace" from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," "O Paradiso" from Meyerbeer's "L'Africana," and "Rise, fairest sun" from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet") were more impressively handled than the evenly sung art songs (Wolf, Liszt and Strauss). When he put us on well-known ground in the encores—"La donna é mobile," "Vesti la giubba" and the Carmen "Flower Song" — there was no doubt of Bjoerling's being a superb executant of operatic music, as well as making it dramatically credible — the more climactic the ending, with stirring *forte* and the clearest of tone, the better for all of us.

But his native inheritance added to the already high marks for his singing when he performed a Scandinavian group of two songs each by Aflven and Sibelius. The gloomy, brooding themes—love and death—had intrinsic drama and Bjoerling projected it effortlessly.

European Career First

Between 1919 and 1921 Jussi toured the U.S. in the Bjoerling Male Quartet with his father and two brothers, never going broke but never being cheered by the box-offices. Nearly ten years of tough study back home followed with a debut in the Stockholm Royal Opera in 1930 in the Don Ottavio role of "Don Giovanni." Other European opera houses had him for six more years. In 1937 he came to the U.S., appeared at the San Francisco and Chicago Operas, on the radio, in recitals, and then at the Met.

Nowadays many people looking at culturally and politically upheaved Europe can find little hope of much coming from there for a time, wonder if U.S. opera might not be smart in emphasizing more an Opera of the People, with new works and new techniques, rather than a program almost exclusively concerned with redoing 19th century hits. They think that some day the big people on this side must eventually realize that for opera to endure it must be regarded as folk theatre—expressing the emotions of the people in music drama and not the mere entertainment form. The receptions of the new opera "Peter Grimes" by Benjamin Britten (S.N., August 24) and the C.B.C. radio work "Deirdre of the Sorrows" by Healey Willan and John Coulter (S.N., April 17) are encouraging but there have been few other recent signs. However, as long as the old repertoire is the main stay, singers like Jussi Bjoerling are shots of musical adrenalin to the heart of opera.

It happened again last week when Mme. Lubka Kolessa, (in private life Mrs. Tracy Phillips), handsome, Czech-born teacher of senior piano students, appeared as recitalist for the Toronto Conservatory's second "Five O'Clock." There were a packed house, scores of standees and over a hundred turn-aways. Why this sudden popularity of chamber music concerts? As we see it the chief reason is not in a *new* desire for chamber music—it has merely been latent—but in the excellent advance promotion. People are really keener about chamber music than many suspect; just tell them about it.

Flawless Mozart

Mme. Kolessa played a sparkling Debussy suite with contrasting prelude, sarabande and toccata, Mozart's "Romance in A flat" and "Variations on a Gluck Theme," both charming in composition and flawlessly performed, two uninteresting sonatas by Scarlatti, and the fine Chopin Sonata in B minor. Mme. Kolessa carried out the large design in the latter with complete success, sustained by unfaltering intellectual and emotional attention and an artistic technique.

Abrasha Brodsky, outstanding European pianist, comes to Eaton Auditorium on Dec. 19, during his first American-Canadian tour which includes twenty cities throughout the continent concluding with his recital in Carnegie Hall in April. His debut in Vienna before the war marked him as one of the most outstanding pianists in Europe. Since coming to the U.S. in 1939 he has toured with Bette Davis in U.S.O. camp shows.

One of London's unique Christmas events used to be the Christmas carol service at famed Temple Church. The ancient church was irreparably blitzed but last week the tradition was carried on in Toronto. In Eaton Auditorium St. Simon's Church Choir sang beautiful Elizabethan carols that had been secured by their enterprising director Eric S. Lewis from Temple's Dr. Thalben-Ball. This is the group in which the well-known Oxford Boar's Head Carol appears. The entire program included carols ancient and modern, with colorful costumes and tableaux. An impressive French Canadian scene appeared for the first time with the carol "Whence Come You, Good Shepherd" arranged especially for the choir by Healey Willan. The nine and ten-year-olds sang two carols—"Bethlehem by Night" by Warrell and a Christmas carol (Saboly-Ley)—for première Toronto performances.

The Ottawa Choral Union, founded in 1940, under the direction of talented Allister Crandall, has established itself as a permanent singing organization of major importance in Canada. Last week in the Capitol Theatre was given the first concert for this season, a moving performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio "St. Paul."

Eileen Law, brilliant Toronto contralto, who this week commenced a series of engagements in Detroit, Ann Arbor, Milwaukee and Chicago.

Good Farce Comedy but Not Russian

By LUCY VAN GOGH

IN THE rather farcical comedy "The Temporary Mrs. Smith," currently at the Royal Alexandra, the name part of Natasha Smith is played by Luba Malina. Apart from the fact that this critic found it hard to believe that Miss Malina had ever been nearer to Russia than New York—the part of it that is nearest to Russia—it was a brilliant performance. The play depends entirely on this one role, and the efforts of Mischa Auer and Millard Mitchell as ex-husbands of Natasha, good as

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CHASE AND SANBORN REGULAR SEAL BRAND GRIND VACUUM PACKED COFFEE
C-14

they are, would be valueless without a first-class ex-wife. Miss Malina kept it alive and vivid every minute she was on the stage; and yet one had a constant feeling that it would have been a different, and a much more plausible, play if she had been as Russian as the script suggests. We hasten to add that for aught we know Miss Malina may have been born on the Nevsky Prospekt; it is the performance we are talking about.

The authors, Jacqueline Susann and Beatrice Cole, know their audience and give it what it wants. It is not difficult to supply a farcical comedy with the necessary amount of profanity and *double entendre;* the profanity cannot very well be original but the *double entendre* in this case quite largely is. But these authors have done much more; they have been absolutely lavish with novel situations (or at least old situations freshly furbished up), novel business, and even some novel wisecracks. They have trimmed their script to the point where there is practically no waste talk; in the very opening scene Natasha's daughter (by an even earlier husband), seventeen years old but compelled to masquerade as fourteen, brings in a pedigreed puppy which she has bought with the money obtained by pawning her mother's silver fox coat, and the puppy alone is good for a very successful four minutes, and an excellent entry for Natasha.

Natasha, being a Russian (in the script), is hopeless about money matters, and as she is losing her voice is also losing all her jobs as a café entertainer. The situation is eventually saved by the daughter, after a rather pretty juvenile love scene, trickily contrasted into the middle of the lowest comedy in the piece, and Natasha finds herself free to obey the dictates (or more correctly the dictate No. 7) of her heart and marry the supposed millionaire whom she has been snaring and who turns out to have only the odd hundred thousand or so. The scene in which Natasha and the two ex-husbands lure the supposed millionaire back into the toils is extravagant even for farce, and it was a happy idea to transform it into a sort of musical comedy by using piano accompaniment done by a silent character on the stage, and giving Miss Malina a cabaret song to sing which she burlesques quite successfully. Whether the scene fits into the rest of the piece is another question, but the audience loved it.

For the kind of show it is, this is an extremely good show. And, if you don't insist on Russia, it is extremely well performed.

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THE FILM PARADE

Censorship as Usual Turns Out to Be the Best Publicity

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE OUTLAW" is the sort of fiction designed to be read by junior adolescents under the bedclothes by electric torch. Now that it has finally been brought out into the open even adolescents must recognize that most of its interest was created by censorship. In fact, it leaves one wondering whether censorship and the publicity department may not have been working together amiably all these years, nursing public interest along till it reached the high flux that leads on to fortune.

On any other ground there doesn't seem to be any explanation for "The Outlaw". Why was it censored at all, since apart from one or two debatable sequences that could have been deleted without loss, it is no better and no worse than any Grade B Western? Why was the film eventually released, apparently without deletion? Why did Producer Howard Hughes fight for over five years with the zeal of Zola defending the Dreyfus case, to get his picture released? And why did he bother making the thing in the first place?

When it comes to the star Jane Russell, the case becomes even more baffling. Miss Russell is a handsome girl but there are dozens of girls in Hollywood quite as shapely as Miss Russell and in most of the same places. It is doubtful on the other hand if Producer Hughes, even after the most painstaking search, could have discovered any actress so strikingly inadequate as his star. Once, just at the end of the picture, Miss Russell smiles radiantly. Two or three times she cocks her head with an expression of puzzled intelligence that reminds one irresistibly of Lassie. The rest of the time she just lets her face rest.

Snubbed by Camera

Howard Hughes' other "discovery" in "The Outlaw" is Jack Beutel, who plays Billy the Kid. Young Mr. Beutel is probably no more incompetent than his co-star, but since he has more things to say and do, his lack of experience and authority shows up more conspicuously. And while Miss Russell has been photographed with considerable care, Jack Beutel gets as much respect from the camera man as though he were being photographed for Sing Sing. As a result he always looks, even in his softer moments, like a case of advanced juvenile delinquency. Actually one feels rather sorry for the two young stars, doggedly following their foolish script, with no noticeable direction and in competition with such wise old hands as Walter Huston and Thomas Mitchell.

Whatever interest "The Outlaw" possesses it owes to Walter Huston, who is incapable of giving anything but a good performance even in a bad film. As Doc Hallidy, a lively period renegade, he managed to bring a spark of life into the picture; and just the sight of his supple, homely charming face was compensation for acres and acres of Miss Russell's static loveliness.

It's possible that when James Mason isn't a-jumping on the heroine he's the same as any ordinary screen-hero. Apparently we are not to be given the opportunity of estimating him on the normal level however. Active misogyny is the established Mason line and you're supposed to take it and like it. An enormous number of people seem to like it immensely.

In "They Were Sisters" Mr. Mason torments his screen wife (Dulcie Gray) so consistently that she finally finds peace by throwing herself in front of a motor-car. The story also traces the married lives of the heroine's two sisters; and I suppose it's a tribute to Mr. Mason that the picture sags when it deals with the relatively normal ménages of the other characters and picks up whenever Mr. Mason starts bedevilling poor Miss Gray. The film is overlong with rather too much domestic detail for male movie-goers, but James Mason's calculated diableries bring even the most restless members of the audience back to respectful attention. The star may have to broaden his field eventually. In the meantime he is coasting along triumphantly on his talent for sneering, snarling, or merely acting glum.

"Theirs Is the Glory" is the story of Arnhem, re-enacted entirely by survivors and witnesses of the Arnhem adventure. It is an extraordinarily vivid and authentic record, and no documentary of the War has described more heartshakingly the impact of war violence on a quiet, familiar half-suburban community. As a record in sheer human bravery it is unsurpassed. "When you meet a man from Arnhem, take off your hat," said a commentator at the time. "Theirs Is the Glory" makes you realize that no tribute can be adequate to the valor of the survivors of that desperate enterprise.

SWIFT REVIEW

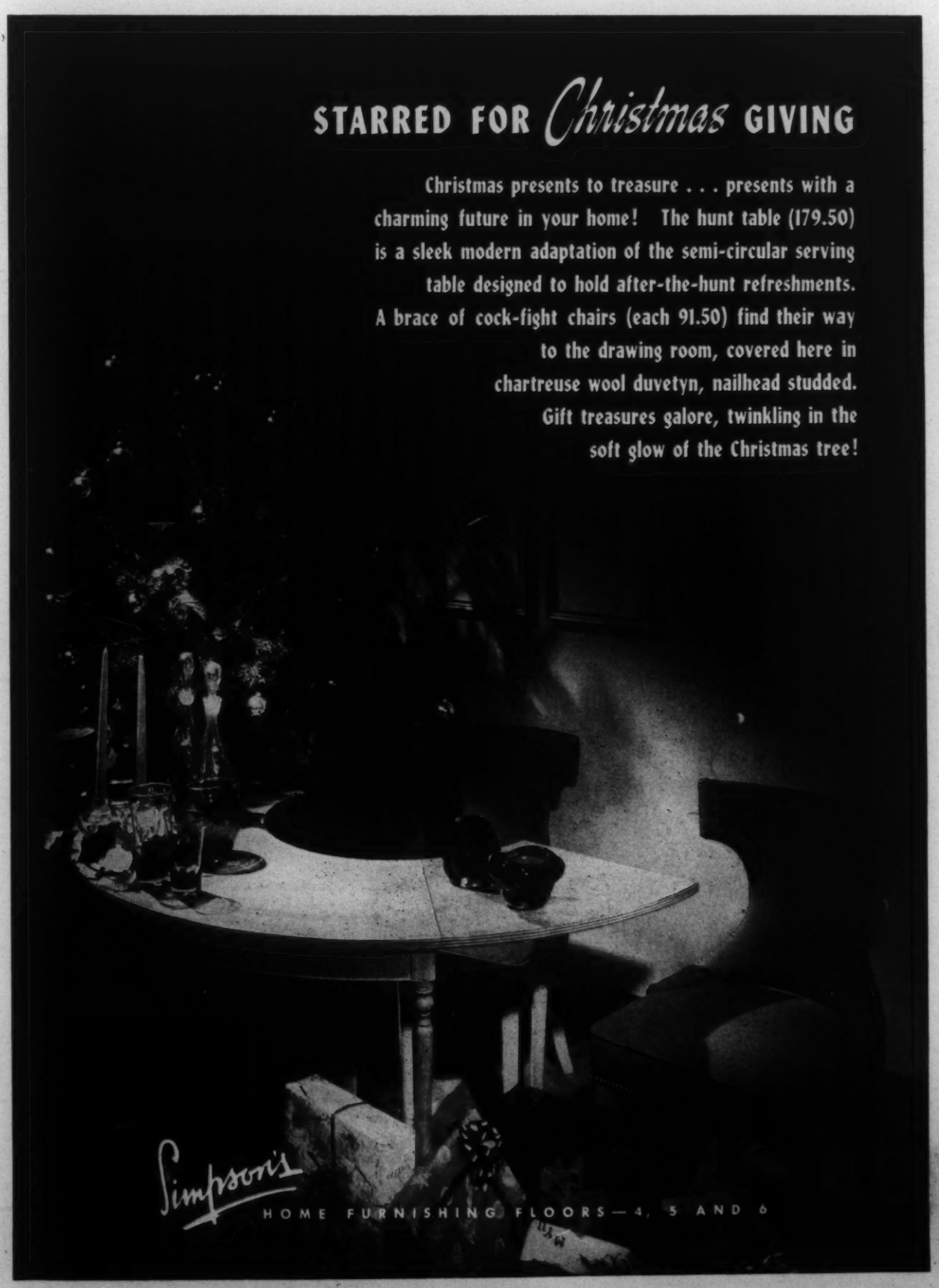
HENRY V. Laurence Olivier's superb screen production of the Shakespearean historical drama. With Renee Asshenden.

THE STRANGER. An Orson Welles production, with Orson Welles as a postwar Nazi raising ructions in a nice New England town. With Loretta Young.

THE DARK MIRROR. Olivia de Havilland as identical twins, one a nice girl, the other a murderess. With Lew Ayres.

CHRISTMAS BOX CONCERT

AS IS THE custom each year, no details of the Toronto Symphony's "Christmas Box Concert" will be announced beforehand. This year's concert will be held Tuesday, Dec. 17, at Massey Hall. There will be, of course, special arrangements of Christmas music with Sir Ernest MacMillan conducting. Muriel Kilby, young Toronto marimbist, and members of the Boys' and Men's Choir of St. Simon's Church, with E. S. Lewis directing, will assist.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FEMININE OUTLOOK

Surely the Perfect Wife Has a Right to Say "But Do You Love Me?"

By MARJORIE WILKINS CAMPBELL

SHE couldn't believe it. It couldn't be true that Harold had actually stamped out of the house shouting he was through. Not after fifteen years. He'd have to think of Helen. Harold hadn't wanted to send Helen to boarding school, though she had insisted, of course; a mother knew what was best for an only child. Oh no, he couldn't break up their marriage now. But Isabel had a sudden and shocking fear that he could. There was something so terribly final in the way he slammed the door.

This morning was just an example of the way he had been acting. She sat where he had left her, her arms still resting on the yellow breakfast room table, her eyes seeking some sort of security in the familiar yellow and grey wall paper. It was such a perfect scheme for a breakfast room, that yellow and grey; her husband's behavior in such surroundings was incongruous. Imagine him flaring up like that. All she had said was:

"Do you love me?"

Breaking Point

She had been sweet about it, too. Looking back she knew she had smiled at him as she said it when he looked around the paper. Surely a wife had a right to ask her husband if he loved her. She felt hurt and furious as she remembered what had happened. His words hung on the air like dust on a beam of sunlight, momentarily still and shining in spite of the way he had pushed back his chair, nearly upsetting the table, and flung himself out of the room. But his words weren't like dust on a sunbeam. They were harsh and unreasonable.

"Oh, for God's sake!" he had cried, in tones of cold disgust.

"Harold!" She knew her eyes had been wide and incredulous as she spoke.

He glared at her.

"Harold! Harold!" His voice was hard and mimicking. "Can't you ever leave me alone?"

"But, Harold, don't you really love me?"

"No!" he had cried. "No! Now you know. And I'm through. I'm through and I'm not coming back." She could hear him opening the closet door for his hat and coat. "And if I ever hear anyone mention love again, I'll . . ."

The door had slammed. And then she realized how quiet the house was. It was like a sort of tomb, and something in it was dead. Isabel thought it was rather clever of her to think of such a metaphor when she had been through so much. " . . . and love lay dead," she told herself.

She thought fleetingly of all the things she ought to do, things she usually did each morning and which were a part of her beautifully run, beautifully appointed home, flowers to arrange, plants to water, the ordering . . .

But what ordering? If Harold wasn't coming home what was there to order? She couldn't have dinner alone. And there was so much which would have to be arranged. The Appletons were coming to dinner tomorrow. She had planned such a perfect little dinner. Sherry in the crystal glasses, in the living room. A clear, chicken bouillon, with minced chives on a thin slice of lemon. The soup terribly hot, of course. Harold simply had to put up with hot soup when they had guests. Crown roast of lamb, with frozen green peas in the centre, stuffed tomatoes for the right color contrast . . . Tomatoes were expensive, but you couldn't be cheap about dinners. That was another thing lately. Harold was always complaining about the amount of money she spent. As if it wasn't to make his home perfect! . . . and pistachio ice cream with frozen strawberry sauce. Carnations . . .

Suddenly the enormity of it hit her. She must do something. But what? Should she phone Sally Appleton and ask them to come next week instead? Harold might not really mean it. Or he might be in a better mood then . . .

But what was wrong with Harold, anyway? She felt so hurt that her mind was clear. This was one of her very rational moods. Isabel knew she wasn't an ordinary sort of woman. She was up and down and rather artistic. With her sensitive make-up she simply had to have beauty about her and kindness and appreciation. And Harold knew that. He knew how much his words hurt her. She had told him only last week when he had said something mildly similar to this morning's outburst. Harold had gotten passionate again, or he had tried to. And Isabel didn't like that sort of thing very much. She just loved her husband and wanted him to love her.

Out Of Her Way

"All you think of is yourself," he had said.

"But, Harold," she had protested, amazed at his unreasonableness. "I'm always thinking about you. I love making myself pretty for you . . ."

"And that's about all you do love," he had said. "Your life's just an act!"

He had turned over without kissing her. She wondered then, as she lay awake, if they hadn't better have twin beds. But going to sleep curled up by him seemed so sweet. If only men didn't want more than that.

Sitting there at the yellow breakfast table she thought back on their marriage, and she certainly couldn't see where she had failed. There had been so much she had done to make it lovely. She might have had any kind of house. Instead she had worked hard to get just the right colors and the right effect in every room. She might have ignored his business associates. But she had gone out of her way to be nice to most of them with her perfect little dinners and original supper parties. And she always dressed so that they would make a stunning pair, Harold tall and good looking, her own petite fairness accentuated by beautifully cut black dresses and suits.

Of course Harold had wanted more children. But that was one thing she hadn't been able to do. She might have died if she had tried to go through again all she went through having Helen. She had to think of herself a little. Besides a man with a little motherless child was so pathetic.

Now, the more she thought of it, the more she felt Harold was at fault. He took too much for granted. Like the time she had asked him if he loved her when they had given the dinner for those visiting chemists.

"Lissen, gal," he had said rudely, "Why d'you suppose I picked you out of all the wimmen I knew, eh?"

"But I love to hear you say it." She had counted on the green orchids against her camellia skin.

"Then take it as said." His voice was brusque. She had had to pretend she didn't hear as they greeted the first guests. But she determined to have an apology.

Everything For Him

"And what did I get?" she asked herself. "A mere curt retort that my husband was busy." As if his old chemistry was more important than his wife!

Suddenly she was furious. If he could be that way, so could she. Isabel looked at his unfinished breakfast. She glanced about the lovely yellow and grey room. And then she got up and walked through the green dining room into the perfect green and gold living room. All this she had done for him, searching for things to make a perfect home. As if a man ever knew or appreciated all a woman did. She paced up and down the room, getting more and more furious. How dare he spurn her affections that way. How dare he say he didn't love her. How dare he slam the door.

Isabel Harper stood before the gilt mirror and touched the lovely bouquet of showy golden chrysanthemums. And then she looked at herself, hair perfect as she always had it, even in the morning, make up just right. And she certainly was as pretty as when she was married. Her figure was slim and graceful, thanks to all the exercises she did for him. For him!

She drew her lips into a firm line. She caught her breath and her nostrils widened. Under the green housecoat her high, girlish bosom heaved.

"No, Harold," she said, "you will come back. And," she practised a new kind of smile, "you'll pay for this as long as you live!"

SMARTY HAD A PARTY

WHY should I live, when Mr. Jones
And I have common telephones?

Please tell me, for the love of Heaven,
Why can't I use it after seven?

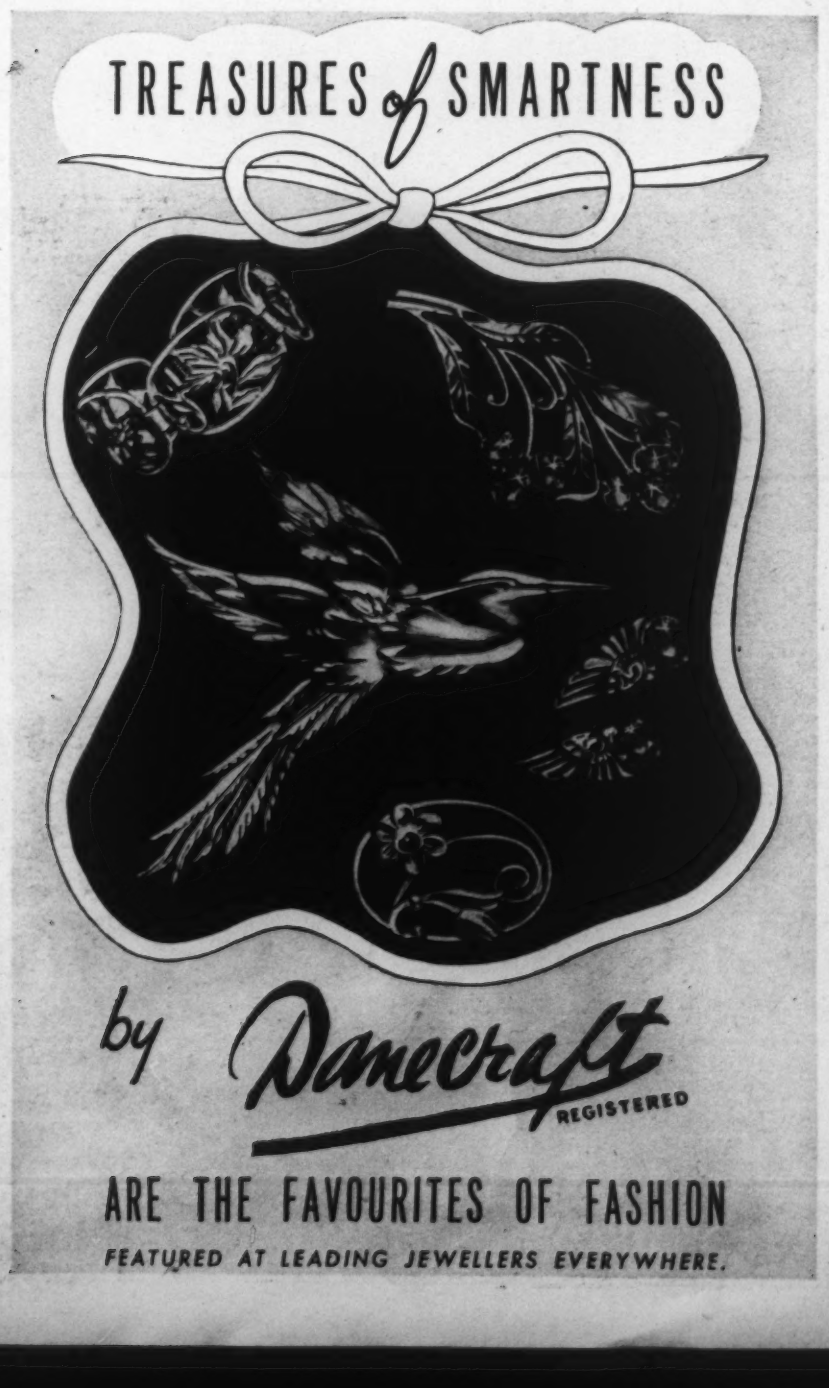
I hear a voice: I know that this is
Bound to be Mr. Jones, or Mrs.

We have not met, but I believe her
Ear has the shape of a receiver.

People complain, until I'm dizzy,
They called me, but my line was busy.

I know why *you* are hale and hearty:
Your telephone is not a party.

J. E. PARSONS



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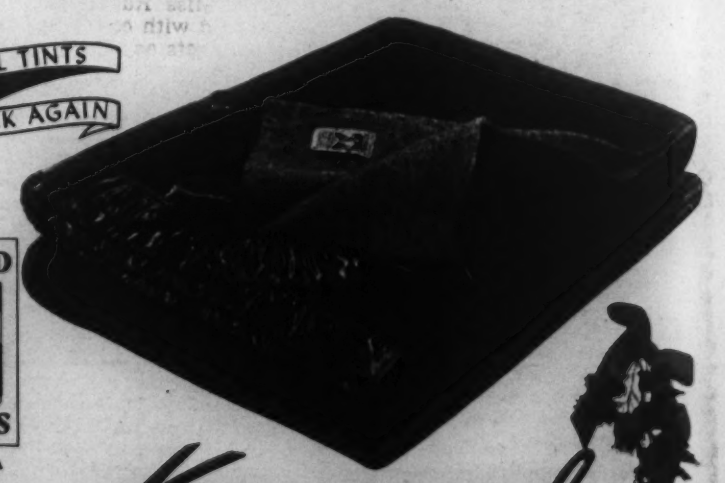

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Will the Woman of the Future Be Eligible for Holy Orders?

By O. R. ROWLEY

ONE of the most prominent questions in modern thinking is the status of Woman. Her worth has been receiving increasing recognition during past years in almost every field of activity. Yet the Church of England has been slow to assign to Woman a share in its affairs.

On the rolls of Church membership, and in the pews, the proportion of women is higher than that of men. Indeed, it is safe to say that in almost every congregation, eight out of ten are women.

Some few denominations recognize men and women equally as laymen and clergy. In others laity rights are more or less open, but women are not ordained at all, nor are they upon equal terms with men. In others again women generally are not eligible to membership in vestries, sessions or consistories, and are not ordained.

Not for a moment would any Christian wish to minimize the value of what women workers have done and are doing. Thousands devote their lives to teaching in Sunday Schools; to singing in choirs; conducting Bible classes; organizing and building up missionary societies; furnishing women missionary candidates, etc.; visiting in their districts; and cleaning and decorating Churches. All praise to these, and to those who offer a fuller dedication of themselves in sisterhoods or as deaconesses. Every priest or minister depends largely upon them, and admires the self-sacrifice, the humility, the loyalty and the zeal with which their work is done.

Many Are Qualified

No one can deny that women are capable of theological learning; of preaching; of evangelism; and some few think, of the cure of souls. Many are qualified to take their place in the front rank of Church members, for the highest office, if fitness is the condition of appointment to it. Almost any University knows there is a large supply of young women who could and would bring to every department of religious life an invaluable contribution.

From every quarter come complaints of the dearth of candidates for Holy Orders. The number of men from schools and universities who desire to be ordained would seem to be inadequate—though it is a fact that some theological colleges have refused many applicants in the past few years. The work of the Church may be starved by the refusal to recognize and accept the offering of the new womanhood.

The great and venerable Church of England, at least the leading Protestant Church (if I may use such an adjective, which a considerable section of its clergy and people repudiate) in the English speaking world, steeped in ancient tradition and practice, has ever dealt cautiously with innovations, especially where women have been concerned.

However, the Lambeth Conference Report of 1920, defined the office of a deaconess as primarily a ministry of succor, bodily and spiritual, especially to women; that it should follow the lines of the primitive rather than of the modern Diaconate of men; and it should be understood that the Deaconess dedicates herself to a life-long service, but no vow or implied promise to celibacy is required as necessary for admission to the Order. The ordained Deaconess was to assist the minister in the preparation of candidates for Baptism and Confirmation; by virtue of her office, assist at the administration of Holy Baptism; baptize in church and officiate at the Churching of Women; to read Morning and Evening Prayers and the Litany, except such portions as are reserved to the Priest; to lead in Prayer; and with the license of the Bishop, to instruct and preach, except in the service of Holy Communion.

Deaconesses

It must, however, be frankly admitted that the hopes underlying the 1920 action, have been meagrely fulfilled. The number of women asking for ordination as Deaconess, has been comparatively small, and that far more women of the stamp and qualifications envisaged find scope for their gifts in other ways; that generally speaking there has been little recognition by the Church of the possibilities of the Order, and that such recognition is not appreciably increasing.

The Order of Deaconess is for women the one and only Order of the Ministry which the Church of England branch of the Catholic Church can recognize and use.

• •

PREMIUM WITH PURCHASE

MY poetry is perfect
in scansion, form and rhyme;
I, doubtless, shall be famous
and affluent . . . . . in time.

But meanwhile, dare I offer
(Ain't I the cunning bard?)
with each slim volume purchased
a priceless pound of lard?

HELEN BALL

IN EUROPE TONIGHT

IN Europe tonight, darkness brings
No healing rest . . . sleep comes not
To lives long tortured with despair.
Still the broken-hearted weep
As every hour brings memories back
Of terrors known. Relentless fear
Lurks in all minds. Benumbed and sick
They have no strength to look ahead.

In Europe tonight, winds blow cold
From northern seas . . .colder yet
The days will come. People clothed
In meagre rags have little will
To build again their shattered homes,
And soon along the desolate streets
Among the ruins of the years
Hunger and disease will spread.

From Europe tonight there comes a sound
That pierces the miles of lonely dark.
The terror in the little voice
Is heart-breaking to hear, and shame
Is brought again to the soul of man.
For there is no honor with a peace
When the anguish of a stricken world
Is heard in the cry of a helpless child.

MARGARET HARVEY WILTON

CONCERNING FOOD

Books As Gifts For the Hungry Who Would Cook with a Flair

By JANET MARCH

IN THE old days very few people ever thought of giving cook books as Christmas presents. The cook book shelf was in the kitchen and it consisted usually of a well thumbed Mrs. Beeton and a locally collected hand-written volume of family recipes. Times have changed. Everyone cooks now, and nearly everyone reads cook books. There were once a lot of men and women who could say proudly, "My dear, I don't know how to boil an egg!" but who were obviously well nourished. Nowadays if you can't boil an egg you had better cultivate a taste for raw ones or starve.

People today cook in self-defence, because they can't find a cook to do it for them and they can't forever face the crowds in restaurants. When they try it they surprise themselves by discovering that cooking is a very fine sport, and in no time at all you'll hear them arguing about the merits of basil and marjoram in a ragout, and then you'll know that a new cook book will make a handsome Christmas present.

There are two honeys which have appeared recently—"The Care and Feeding of Friends," by Marian Tracy (The Macmillan Company of Canada, $2.50) and "How I Feed My Friends," by Max White, (Collins, $2.50). Either one of these books will help you to make new friends and influence people. Marian Tracy was the co-author of that very good cook book, "Casserole Cookery," which came out a couple of years ago.

Max White is a writer primarily, who has been persuaded by his well-fed friends to write down how he does it. The writing in between the recipes is so entertaining that you are likely to take time off reading when you really just meant to look up how to make "Jambalaya"—"made originally by the dark mother of a hungry brood who cleaned out the cupboard and combined everything into a glorious mixture both nourishing and tasty." An hour later you may quite easily be sitting at the kitchen table with the Jambalaya quite unmade.

Marian Tracy divides her entertainingly illustrated book into chapters for each social occasion—"The Boss' Dinner," "A Gentle Sunday Breakfast With Your Husband," "For a Difficult Friend," etc. For each of these events she gives the menu, a shopping list, and a list of necessary staples to be checked. In addition she tells you cooking times, and what to do first, and her description of how to do it proves she has done it—a little detail which I am convinced many food writers haven't.

Not For Trenchermen

The authoress admits that she has a slim appetite herself, though obviously a nice one, and that she doesn't believe in following the usual patterns for meals. If you take her quantities I don't think you will get fat for there is hardly a potato in the book and she says she always buys her French bread by the half loaf. Four of my friends would not feel themselves terribly adequately fed on corn pie, cole slaw and corn bread, even with beer and coffee added, when the pie had only one pound of ground meat, a can of corn, some olives and cumin seed in it. It's true this menu is called "Day-Before-Pay-Day-Guests." Soup, salad, dessert and the odd potato do fill up those cracks though.

This doesn't mean that the menus are not good because they are, and you can always add some soup, or a baked potato and a dessert and do a bit of multiplication of the amounts. The directions about measurements are good after rather a lot of that school of absolute level measurement stuff; for instance, the author says, "when the liquid has reduced to about one-third or to two cups (just guess, don't take it out and measure)".

Marian Tracy recommends a variety of drinks from straight gin to vintage wines, and she owns a snowball scoop—"I don't know where you get them. Someone gave me mine"—which shaves ice for juleps.

Max White sounds like a really great cook. He knows all about Escoffier and *roux* and *court bouillon* and those details of the high cuisine, but his hundred Sunday night supper dishes sound makable by anyone reasonably interested in eating well. Like all accomplished cooks he has evolved his own methods, such as his practice of leaving garlic cloves in the French dressing bottle and just adding more oil and vinegar each day for a week.

Get A Cleaver

The book too is full of good common-sense notions such as the advantages of owning one's own meat cleaver—remember using the kindling hatchet to cope with the uncracked soup bone the butcher gave you? On the dust cover there is a very nice little line drawing of Mr. White chasing a rooster with his cleaver, which he says was drawn by Alice Neel. You may not wish to make such a drastic use of your own cleaver.

Max White feeds his friends a bit more generously than Marian Tracy. Nor is he as confident that a bowl of thick soup will solve the whole problem, and not send the guests hurrying home to their own refrigerators. "There are several great soups comprising a number of ingredients that are hearty and nourishing," says Mr. White. "It is proper to feed them to religious people because they eat bigger Sunday dinners than less devout people."

Another thing the author points out is that you can plan your food according to your guests. He considers that American Spanish Rice "is easy and does very nicely for Sunday night particularly if you are expecting enthusiastic talkers who rarely know what they are putting in their mouths. Proust always dined before going to a dinner party because he cared much more for what he was going to say to people than for the food."

You will enjoy cooking and eating Max White's food as it is definitely in the gourmet class, but there are not too many rare ingredients, as it is a book written in the era of shortages. He favors long grain rice when you can't lay your hands on a single grain of long or short, but no doubt this will change and this cook book will feed you well for a long time.

It is also very pleasant when turning up a recipe to come across entertaining statements, such as "Mae West and Gertrude Stein say more intelligent and amusing things than any other American women" and "What a pity Americans discovered the atom bomb before we really knew the world was round".

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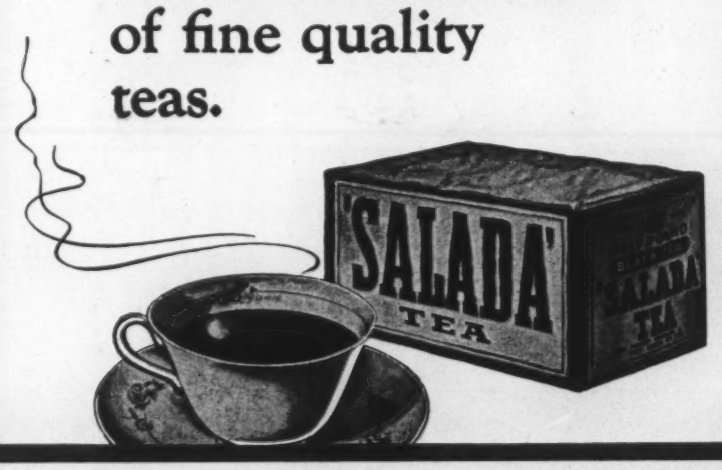

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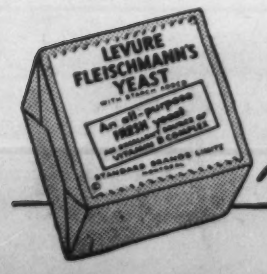

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Fit for a king, but within the reach of every Canadian purse . . . that's Green Giant Brand Golden Wax Beans. Your family will go for their crisp, garden freshness and their tender sweetness. Each golden pod is picked at the fleeting moment of perfect flavour and cut in even lengths for ease in serving. For a taste-tempting, colourful meal serve Green Giant Brand Golden Wax Beans tonight.

GREEN GIANT BRAND
FINE FOODS OF CANADA, LIMITED
TECUMSEH, ONTARIO

CUT GOLDEN WAX BEANS

THE DRESSING TABLE

A Review of Beauty Gifts With Which to Say "Merry Christmas"

By ISABEL MORGAN

WELL, we're rounding into the final stretch of Christmas shopping, and it's every man for himself with chivalry, rules of the road, "women and children first", and other such laws, temporarily suspended. As we have pointed out in previous columns, cosmetics and toiletries are not only very fine gifts but they also are to be obtained without undue mental and physical stress. The following may give you an idea:

The silver and blue striped box with iridescent mauve quilted interior, is the theme followed all the way through the gift sets in the Lentheric fragrances. . . .A Bientôt, Miracle, Tweed, Shanghai, and Confetti. Of these fragrances one has a choice of perfume and bouquet, or bouquet and talcum to add a luxury note to the bath, as well as bath powder and salts. . . . .Three Silent Messengers, a trio of the Lentheric fragrances, comes in the characteristic round box. This year it's white with a gold and turquoise frieze of crinolined ladies and plumed gallants in a hand-in-hand circle.

Angelic blue, star-sprinkled Heaven-Sent gift boxes include variously Helena Rubinstein's eau de toilette, body powder, bath soap, bath oil, atomizer and cologne, depending upon the selection. Her Apple Blossom gift sets are all dressed in pink and green, and for those whose special love is the Enchante fragrance there are sets, too, including eau de toilette and body powder. A new addition to the Rubinstein toiletries is a set in Gardenia in a charming fresh green box setting of a white embossed gardenia.

Devotees of Dorothy Gray will be enchanted by her pink and white striped box called the Weekender which contains a convenient assortment of beauty aids plus make-up such as cleansing cream, Orange Flower skin lotion, special dry skin mixture (which is a night or nourishing cream) Blustery Weather lotion, face powder and a sample size matching lipstick. . . . .Worth investigating too, is D. Gray's newest series of things for the bath. This is called In The Pink and you'll recognize it by the pink roses that are scattered all over the white background of the packages. Also new, this Christmastide, is another Gray series all in the fresh fragrance of White Lilac.

Horses And Fleur de Lis

Gold and white horses cavorting against a blue background distinguish some of the many and varied gift suggestions dreamed up by Elizabeth Arden. Those in search of bath luxuries will find them in groups such as dusting powder and June Geranium Soap, as well as in even more complete groups which include besides these, flower mist, and bath mist. And the ever-loved Blue Grass fragrance is to be had in groups that include things such as flower mist, dusting powder and hand soap or sachet powder, as you choose. For skin care and general beautification, the Ardena gift box offers a handsome alternative. It includes cleansing cream, Velva cream, skin tonic and Poudre d'Illusion—all in large sizes that should take care of her beauty needs for many months to come.

A pattern of fleur de lis centered by the Du Barry crest forms the design on the Christmas boxes from the house of the same name. For the bath there is a group of three soap tablets twinned with a big bottle of bath salts or, if you prefer, you can have powder instead of soap. And, all for beauty's sake, are boxes filled with everything needed for care of the skin and makeup — the latter in pale pink catalin containers . . . Yanky Clover, in boxes of ingenious early 1900 design, is to be had in things for the bath, as is Violet Sec which makes its appearance in pretty striped boxes topped with a bouquet of the flowers whose fragrance it carries. Three Flowers and Gemey are both fragrances that are carried through other groups.

Boxes That Can't Spill

Flowers and fanciful decorations in the early American style form a colorful and sportive pattern over the surface of the Early American sets by Shulton. In the Friendship's Garden fragrance, for instance, toilet water, soap and body sachet are together in a nest of pink cellophane inside a box with a double-winged top on which there are verses expressing artless sentiments. There's a wide pink ribbon for a carrying handle. Another bath set, this time perfumed with Old Spice, contains soap, toilet water and bath salt "sticks."

New this Christmas is Harriet Hubbard Ayer's Golden Hour which has the de luxe quality in both fragrance and appearance. The perfume is presented in a golden ceramic bottle—a highly ornamental addition to any dressing table—which is encased in a most lovely sky-blue box with gold trim and lettering. The scent is matched in bath powder and face powder that are dressed in shimmering, transparent boxes of clear acetate lettered in gold, and both boxes are fitted with a special inner tray which holds the puff and locks in the powder—a practical feature for it not only makes the boxes ideal for travelling, but also keeps the puffs free of excess powder at all times. . . Called the "Ayer Way to Loveliness," a small peach-colored box with scalloped edges contains everything for a complete face treatment.

Milk Glass

Spring Rain cologne . . . comes in a bottle shaped, appropriately, like an umbrella. Both the "handle" which functions as the screw-off top, and the base on which it stands, are of pretty blue plastic. . . The Moss Rose series includes a motto sachet book — a book with a detachable satin covered sachet marked with an appropriate message on each page. . . Two doors in a metronome shaped case open to reveal old fashioned milk glass bottles that contain Charles of the Ritz cologne and bath balm.

Good grooming is as important for men as it is for women, and there's a very fine array of masculine toiletries around this Christmas for gift-giving:

The Gaylord series of shaving accessories is dressed up in handsome maroon sculptured horse's heads, with stoppers crowned with plumes . . . A dashing officer of the Seaforths marches across the stone bottles and shaving mug of the toiletries named after this famous regiment. Good bet would be the trio of shaving essentials—all smelling pleasantly of Scottish heather . . . A hint of their famous lavender goes all through the preparations for the well-groomed male by the English house of Yardley. Men seem specially attached to the big, deep wooden shaving bowls in which they put their shaving soap . . . Lentheric's Men of Action series is dressed up in wood finish boxes that sit on a gold base, a background against which the maroon containers form a highly effective color contrast. The box that contains Lentheric's Three Musketeers (scalp stimulant, after-shave lotion, and men's eau de cologne) is white and gold with a lively pattern of hunters and hounds bounding across the surface.

LOST OR STRAYED CHORD

SEATED one day by my "wireless,"
I was deafened by jazz and by croon,
And my fingers wandered idly
O'er knobs in search of a tune.
I know not why I expected
Any good from the C.B.C.,
But pills and soup and soap-flakes
Were all that came forth to me.
Then perhaps 'twas a foreign station
Or a freak of the atmosphere,
But a bar of *genuine music*
Astounded my listening ear!
It may be when Death's bright angel
Calls the programme-maker away
I shall listen again to such music
For the two-and-half-bucks that I pay.

CHARLES H. KELSON

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD

The Cream used by famous stage and screen stars. Your mirror will show results.

White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

Serving Lamb?
Remember C&B MINT SAUCE
Always ask for CROSSE & BLACKWELL Mint Sauce

AN Heirloom CEDAR CHEST DID THE TRICK!

"It's wonderful—How did you know—Exactly what I wanted—and, just think, it's an Heirloom."

If your dealer cannot supply your Heirloom chest immediately he will gladly arrange for later delivery.

The CHESLEY CHAIR COMPANY LIMITED CHESLEY CANADA

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Top to Bottom:

Important dinner ring, with glowing round and baguette diamonds of graduated size, set in platinum.
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Brilliant square emerald is clustered with six sparkling diamonds $720.00

Shimmering, rectangular aquamarine with round and baguette diamond shoulders, in platinum setting $500.00

Gorgeous full-colored amethyst in modern 14kt yellow gold setting with a ruby on each shoulder $160.00

Fine round cultured pearl with scintillating diamond shoulders, in 18kt white gold $120.00

Banked sapphires in modern 18kt yellow gold ring $380.00

Finest Burmah rubies and quality diamonds are combined in this distinctively novel arrangement, platinum setting $800.00

Purchase Tax Extra.

BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE
YONGE AT TEMPERANCE
Jewellers TORONTO Silversmiths

THE OTHER PAGE

Vancouver: Once a Gastown

By TOM MacINNES

VANCOUVER City, which this year has been celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of its incorporation in 1886, was once Gastown.

During Spanish explorations of Puget Sound and the Gulf of Georgia in 1790, a bay on the east side of San Juan Island, as shown on Spanish charts, was called Gaston. But we feel quite sure that this name did not drift up the Gulf to land on the south shore of Burrard Inlet, even though names do have a curious way of getting about.

A bit west of Captain Stamp's first sawmill on the south shore of Burrard Inlet, subsequently known as Hastings Mill, a straggle of shacks from 1861 to 1867 gave shelter to a few dozen of what might have been called "derelicts"—flotsam and jetsam and castaways—before the human tide turned for the coming of sturdier settlers to build a worthwhile town facing this Inlet, where sea and mountain and forest combine so well for scenic beauty, whenever not blurred by rain. And here, in the autumn of 1868, came a very loquacious, but equally enterprising, blue-sea sailor and Fraser River pilot by the name of Jack Deighton.

Deighton was a stout Englishman from Yorkshire. His rugged face had weathered red and brown, and he had a tongue that wagged so incessantly that along the Fraser he was known as Gassy Jack. His home at New Westminster was a small sloop which he owned. He had been hearing that what between the mill workers at Burrard Inlet, and the coming and going of sailors and loggers, big dollars and gold pieces were changing hands very freely there. Destiny waved to him.

Jack bought a large barrel of Scotch whisky from the reputable English spirit merchant of New Westminster, Ebenezer Brown. This was no trouble at all in those days, and it was of praiseworthy strength and purity; there being no government then which would stoop to the grand larceny of watering it before sale. Jack stowed the barrel away on his sloop, and he added to his cargo as spacious a tent as he could find, several boxes of hard-tack, some tea, sugar and salt, with blankets and a few chairs. Jack knew what he was going to do. Along with him went his amiable wife, who could cook to suit him, and her mother and her cousin, who was a "hyas skookum" fellow. Jack put aboard also his dog, a rooster, and half-a-dozen hens. Then all on a bright morning he sailed away down the North Arm of the Fraser, bound for Burrard Inlet.

THE voyage did not end that day, as it might have in ordinary course, for of a sudden came a heavy squall across the gulf when the sloop was nearing Musqueam, the place where Indians lived on the south of Point Grey. Jack would run no risk of losing that barrel, which was to be the main foundation of his dream hotel — the first Deighton House. He spied a safe nook along shore, where he made the sloop secure.

The wife and mother and the big cousin, and the dog with them, went inland on chance of getting some grouse or other game for a better supper than hard-tack. But unluckily for Jack they fell in with a party of Indians who were celebrating—I do not know what—maybe just celebrating. So the crew forgot to forage for Jack, as they shared the food and the fun with the other Indians until they became so drowsy they stayed where they were for the night.

Rain came on, and Jack got soaked, and his block matches, as they made them here in those days, had gone wet. He could have no comfort of a cup of tea; he could not light his pipe; and he would not draw on his liquid capital in the barrel. He passed a miserable night, most of the time half awake, and cursing all Indians. Toward dawn he was awakened by the crowing of his rooster, wanting to bring back the sun. He then prowled along the bank where the green began in search of breakfast of some sort for the chickens.

At sunrise the dog returned, and the wife and mother and cousin right behind him. They brought a leg of venison, and a small crock of potlum, which likely they had lifted while the other Indians slept. *Potlum* was Chinook for anything of that sort from the good Hudson's Bay rum to hellfire hootch.

Jack tested the potlum with his liquor-wise nose and the tip of his experienced tongue. Then he took a few swigs. It did not take long for the skookum cousin to gather the right sort of sticks and set them blazing. Then the wife began to roast the venison on a spit. Jack smiled on her once more, for he was of a loyal and overlooking nature, and he made Christian allowance for the weaknesses of humans in general. A savory smell began to drift his way from the roasting venison.

A few hours later Jack was steering his sloop through the tide-way of the First Narrows. Once well into the broad Inlet he headed for shore about a mile west of the Hastings Mill. Once landed he chose a place to pitch the big tent.

HE SET up the barrel of Scotch in the centre of it, with the boxes of hard-tack and the chairs and blankets around, and such utensils and tools and condiments as he had brought along. He put his wife and the mother and cousin to work in the way of making camp comfortable; getting fresh water and a supply of firewood, and keeping watch over the precious barrel. There was but little theft anyway around here in those days, for detection was easy and punishment severe; no appeals and no mollycoddle sentences.

Jack made his way along shore to Hastings Mill, and there spread the glad tidings of a new hotel which soon would be as well stocked and more convenient than what Maxie was putting up farther to the east of the Mill for refreshment when work was over, and other such times as that. Jack wagged his happy tongue for happy days to come. His project was approved by all and sundry who listened to him. He invited them down to his tent for the next afternoon to have a drink; a good time for a good time because the next afternoon would be coming on a Saturday.

At Jack's first party they used tin

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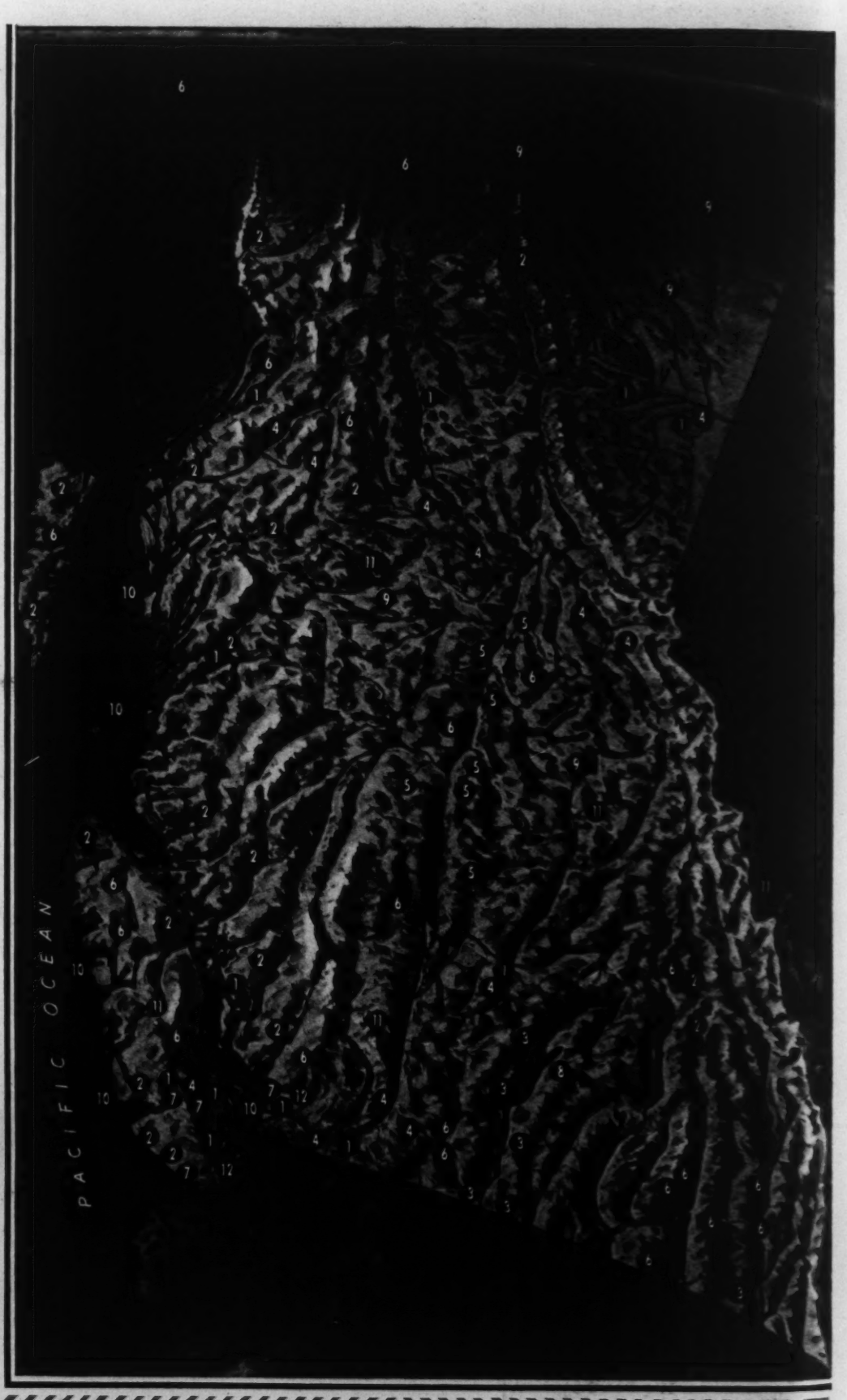

Map Legend

1. Electric Power
2. Lumbering
3. Fruit Farming
4. Mixed Farming
5. Cattle Farming
6. Mining
7. Ship Building
8. Fruit Processing
9. Fish
10. Commercial Fishing
11. Fish Areas
12. Manufacturing

O'Keefe's
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F103

cups; passing them like chalices from one to another, for the guests were many and the cups were few. But there was more than enough in the barrel of what the barrel held.

So much good feeling was engendered that the affair ended in a building bee. All hands gave services free. Foundation posts were hewn; lumber and nails were had on credit from Hastings Mill and from the Store on credit. The men were off work at the Mill the next day, as it was Sunday and that very day the frame of the new hotel began to rise and be boarded under able direction of Mike McNamara, a carpenter who had happened along opportunely from New Westminster.

Just as quick as all that it was some eighteen years later, when the first Vancouver was destroyed by fire, and on the very next morning willing hands were clearing away the charred remains, and putting up new frame buildings over the ashes of the old, with lumber supplied on credit from Hastings Mill and the little mill on False Creek. Free food came from New Westminster. So it was with the pioneers.

The first Deighton House was open for business on Tuesday afternoon following the start on Saturday —at least the barroom was. More whisky had come by then from New Westminster, along with glasses and lemons and such other suitable accessories as were obtainable. There was an opening ceremony. Jack climbed to the roof of the new hotel and hoisted the Union Jack. From that place of vantage, for the edification of those assembled below, he gave an oration in his best English sailor talk on the privileges enjoyed by all loyal and law-abiding adherents to that flag, and the principles for which it flew all around the world, and for which he would stand till he fell to rise no more. He told of how he had sailed the seas for forty years in its service, and of how for the rest of the days God might allow him to have in this world he would continue to serve it, and serve all proper persons on the shores of Burrard Inlet who came to the Deighton House. Then Jack climbed down and joined with all others around in singing God Save The Queen. And thus, like any other baby with a lusty voice and a desire to drink, Vancouver City was born before it had a name. And until 1884, the time Van Horne made his famous suggestion in the second Deighton House, the place just cooed its way into notice as Gastown.

For those who may care to know, the first Christian church to lift a spire over Burrard Inlet was the Roman Catholic one on the North Shore at Indian Mission. It was founded in 1874 by Father Durieu. But the first one built on the site of Vancouver City was a Methodist one, complete with parsonage, and it was promoted by the Rev. Ebenezer Robson of New Westminster in 1875, although its first resident Minister was the Rev. James Turner, who had been Father Fay's friend up Kamloops way and beyond. Mr. Turner was very suitable. He was a confirmed bachelor, because of a frustrated love affair known to me. He did his own cooking and housekeeping in the wee parsonage for several years. All dead now.

It is true and fair to say that for the building of that Methodist church and parsonage the money came from Jack Deighton. Hearing of what the Rev. Ebenezer Robson had in mind to do, Jack passed the hat among his customers to start the building fund. It was Christmas time, and there was the usual inflow of loggers, coming to town with cash to celebrate. Jack, with his hearty voice and spirit of goodwill, had the first thousand dollars collected in three days. Then he went to his friend Ebenezer Brown the Spirit Merchant of New Westminster, who by that time had started a branch wholesale store at what he preferred to call Granville, which was the full-dress name for Gastown. Jack obtained a handsome contribution from Ebenezer Brown for the church planned by the Rev. Ebenezer Robson. And thus it was, as Jack believed, they did their bit to bring the joys of the spirit to the people, and to raise their Ebenezer in the Wilderness.

Some years after Jack's first wife died, he espoused Madeline, another young Indian woman. She is still living nigh to the Catholic Mission on the North Shore, and she is well over ninety years old. She is honored by the Indians as the widow of the first Mayor of Vancouver, and from their viewpoint Jack Deighton *de facto* was the first Headman of the foreign village across the Inlet which eventually became the City of Vancouver. Madeline's portrait has been painted recently by the Vancouver artist, Mildred Valley Thornton. And so hail now to Vancouver—the Port that grew around a saw mill, and the City that grew around a whisky barrel!

• •

NOT THIS ONE

MY WRITINGS don't rest: they fly
East and West,
I'd never know where to find them.
But, wherever they roam, they all
come home
Dragging their tales behind them!

ELIZABETH MCMASTER

A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS

(Revised)

'TWAS the night before Christmas,
and all through the earth
There was Freedom from Terror,
and Freedom from Dearth,
And Freedom of Worship, and
Freedom of Seas,
And Freedom from Dentures and
Debt and Disease.
Not a "have not" existed: all
countries were "haves";
Americans joked with the Croats and
Slavs;
The Kremlin was everywhere
toasted and tea-ed,
And the Jew with the Arab
completely agreed.
No plumber for years had forgotten
a tool;
The kids hated holidays, never the
school;
Boys and girls at their play were
completely inaudible,
And teachers went mad, the kids'
work was so laudable.
Conductors on trams never flew at
the throat
Of the traveller who tendered a ten-
dollar note;
And nations so neighborly were, you
could pat 'em:
They freely exchanged their re-
search on the atom;
And books were as good as
proclaimed on the jacket,
And "Mother" meant more than a
month-of-May racket.

NO HUNTER slew ground-hog or
partridge or pigeon,
And India had but a single religion;
Digestion was perfect all over the
land,
For restaurant juke-boxes long had
been banned.
There was plenty of butter and
sugar for all,
And butchers replied to each tele-
phone call.
As for crime and unrest, both had
ceased to exist;
Divorce was as dead as the militant
fist.
Efficient reformers had wielded
their axes
And given the universe Freedom
from Taxes,
And after research lasting decades,
a primate
Became the inventor of Freedom of
Climate—
And, but for a premature stoppage
of breath,
He'd have brought to reality Free-
dom from Death!

'TWAS the night before Christmas,
in case you're still reading.
St. Nicholas over the rooftops was
speeding
By means of his sleigh and his
reindeer so lissom
(The stubbornest one he kept
calling Brock . . .);
He bit some tobacco, but ere he had
chewn it, he
Swallowed it, seeing the world in
such unity:
"Either I'm dreaming"—he rounded
a steeple—
"Or this is democracy run by the
people!"
He wept, and he pitied the fortunate
land,
And sadly abandoned the treats he
had planned:
"Christmas presents and stuff?" he
exclaimed. "They don't need
'em!
The one thing they're lacking is
Freedom from Freedom!
On, Prancer and Vixen! Away from
this hole!
On, Donner and Blitzen! Go back to
the Pole!"

IF YOU'VE done me the honor of
reading this through,
Then you know why St. Nick had so
little to do
In the Year of Our Lord, *Seven
Thousand and Two!*

J. E. P.

• •

OBDURATE

NOW the more fortunate of girls
Go by in skins of many squirrels.
While some hug sealskin closely to
them
That wintry winds may not cut thru'
them.
Beavers and goats, racoons and otters
Have given their lives for certain
daughters.
Till many a mink will meet my needs
I'll still whip by in humble tweeds!

MONA GOULD

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In the fine gem collection at EATON'S

Labor Program Limits Field of Investment

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

As the range of nationalization in Britain extends, the field of high-yielding investments narrows, says Mr. Marston. A struggle is developing between Mr. Dalton, who is determined that nationalization shall be carried out on terms which will not burden the Exchequer, and investors generally. The latter are determined not to be content with 2½ per cent if with any degree of security they can get a better return. The fact that about four-fifths of the national economy will still be under private ownership after all Labor's present plans for nationalization are carried out must, however, be taken into consideration.

London.

THE terms of nationalization of the British railway are quite unlike those applied to the Cable and Wireless combine or the coal-mines. They involve a straightforward exchange of Government stock for railway stock, without the companies themselves as intermediaries and without the virtual prohibition of dealing in the compensation stock which was so severely criticized in the Coal Bill. The new principle may have a profound effect on the investment scene.

The latest essay in nationalization is by far the largest yet: it involves about £1,000 million of capital. It covers the four mainline railways, with their inflated capital structures; the London Passenger Transport Board, formed in 1934 in a not altogether successful attempt to rationalize for the public's benefit the bus, tramway and underground railway systems of London; and the network of canals, much less developed in Britain than on the Continent but still important. Road transport undertakings are presumably to follow.

The scale of this operation is so vast that it has brought sharply to notice a change in investment which had previously been only vaguely recognized. As the range of nationalization extends, the field of high-yielding investments narrows.

A natural result of Mr. Dalton's intensive drive to cheap money has been the search for yields much higher than the rates—now 2¼ to 2½ per cent—obtainable on Government stocks. When the principle of nationalization was announced for the Bank of England, the collieries, the iron and steel industries, the railways, electricity and gas, and telecommunications, the relevant stocks were weak.

Favorable Response

Nationalization of the Bank of England was carried through without disturbance. Then the terms of Cable and Wireless compensation were made known, and the stocks responded favorably. The Coal Bill was a less happy affair, as the whole problem was so complicated that the act of compensation could evidently not be completed within four years or so; but when the total compensation sum was made known the shares, in this case also, were buoyant.

The nationalization picture began to assume a different hue. Present owners of the capital came to see

(*Continued on Next Page*)

"Design in Industry" Exhibit Makes Use of Canadian Ideas

In a land where a relatively small market is spread over a large area, manufacturers were forced in pre-war years to compete with production from Britain's centralized factory areas and mass-produced articles from the U.S. The reconversion shuffle brought to light the fact that if home factories were to stay in business, even on less than a war-production scale, manufacturers must become more closely connected with Canadian designers in order to clarify for the public the aims, requirements and merits of home designs. With this in view the National Gallery, National Research Council, the Department of Reconstruction and the National Film Board sponsored a "Design in Industry" exhibit which ends in Montreal this week and will next be in Toronto in January. This aluminum camera tripod will not rust. Scooter is made in two sections.

Three-quarter depth drawers in functional desk leave space for shelves on opposite side. Toy (below) includes dog with movable legs and head.

—Photos, National Film Board

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Slavery by Popular Vote

By P. M. RICHARDS

BEHIND our immediate, pressing alarms about the atom bomb and Soviet aggression and the condition of Europe and the housing crisis, there is the big unanswered question: Can Democracy be made to work? Or perhaps it should be: Is there something fundamentally wrong with the system of Democracy as we know it? Does it in very truth carry within itself the seeds of its own destruction? Mostly we do not face these questions frankly, not knowing the answers, or rather lacking faith in the truth of the conventional answers.

I have just been reading "By Vote of the People,"* a new book by Willis J. Ballinger, for nine years Economic Adviser to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission. It makes very pertinent reading for students of the course of Democracy and the private enterprise system today. Mr. Ballinger's thesis is that, in numerous instances in the past, democracy and personal freedom and private initiative have perished, not because dictatorship was imposed from above but because discouraged peoples voted themselves into virtual slavery when prolonged bad times made authoritarian government look attractive. These bad times resulted, in every case, from the mis-operation of capitalism, when the holders of economic power used it to strangle business competition and create monopoly and privilege.

Ballinger warns us that these evils exist and are increasing today, and that the trend of popular thinking follows the pattern that has led to loss of liberty in the past. A whole-hearted believer in the merits of a soundly-operated capitalism, he presents specific proposals for reform, all intended to make the productive system function more freely and abundantly.

Opportunity for the Individual

An individual cannot vote freely if he does not enjoy economic freedom, says Ballinger. When the economic life of the individual can be controlled by government, political freedom cannot exist even though the individual may retain an empty right to participate in government. The basis of political liberty is the existence of opportunity for the individual voter to make a living without the government having the power to interfere with or destroy that opportunity. Only in a capitalist system can political opposition be substantially protected from economic retaliation by government. For government to control the economic system and the economic life of the individual, it is necessary to expel competition from the system and to make all economic initiative the creature of the state.

Free government is secure so long as a capitalistic system operates to furnish reasonable employment to a free people. In history, however, capitalistic systems have always developed periods of chronic unemployment so that governments have had to step in to create jobs by government spending. When this happens, there is only one way to save free government. The capacity of private business to furnish employment must be restored. If private business remains in depression too long, government spending will increase in volume and eventually the government will seek and obtain complete control over the economic system, with the consent of a people grateful for the favors received. The dictatorships of Pericles in ancient Athens, of Augustus in ancient Rome, of Cosimo dei Medici in Medieval Florence, of the great Napoleon and Louis Napoleon in nineteenth-century France, of Hitler and Mussolini, were all compounded of business depressions and government spending.

The Beginning Is Pleasant Enough

The beginning of dictatorial government has always been a very pleasant experience for the people, who find themselves rescued from unemployment and hunger through government spending. Under its hypnotic influence, the people are ignorant of the truth that it is the process by which other free peoples lost their liberty, and that once dictatorship has been firmly established, their hopes for economic abundance will be rudely shattered.

However, the author cites instances to show that sometimes a free people have been sufficiently close to a past tyranny to grasp clearly the economic technique by which it was created and have abruptly arrested its repetition. With a solitary exception, that of Venice, dictatorship has always been established by a "friend" of the people. Also, it has usually been achieved without disturbing the forms of free government.

Free governments in history have perished as capitalist systems have broken down in unemployment and low standards of living for the people. The capitalist break-down resulted from prolonged underproduction, which in turn had been caused by concentration of wealth. Democracy cannot exist, the author says, without a healthy capitalism, one which does not concentrate wealth but diffuses it. Because he sees in the United States five powerful monopolies —industry, agriculture, transportation, investment and labor—pursuing policies which would leave capitalism hardly recognizable, he asserts that the drift towards an authoritarian state is very rapid.

Ballinger says that when a capitalistic system has broken down in permanent unemployment, the heart of the trouble is the price mechanism of the system. The prices of many products have become excessive. Their excessiveness is due to the success of businessmen in circumventing the operation of natural law in the system and in fixing prices to yield excessive profits. The only sound answer is to restore the operation of competition in the stricken system. Private business will then absorb the unemployed and the capitalistic system will be made workable again.

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(*Continued from Page* 58)

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The argument has been that yields at current prices are exceptionally generous (some "marginal" railway stocks were giving 10 per cent or more, steel shares around 7 per cent), and that compensation terms, when presented, might well provide ground for capital appreciation. Essentially, this buying has been an escape from the limitations of a 2½ per cent gilt-edged income.

Now a large proportion of £1,000 million of capital is removed from the high-yielding to the gilt-edged category, with average interest cut by approximately a half. Electricity supply shares, presumably the next on the list, are virtually ruled out as an escape from gilt-edged rates. Steel shares have a longer life, as the industry will evidently not be dealt with in the lifetime of the present Parliament, but are becoming suspect. In short, the Government rate of interest is spreading over an ever-widening field of investment.

This changeover in the ownership of transport shows Mr. Dalton's policy in a clearer light. As a boost to his new 2½ per cent Treasury stock he remarked that £24,000 million of National Debt would be insupportable at high rates of interest, and he implied that it was the Treasury's intention to maintain low interest rates as a permanent feature of the nation's financial structure. He did not mention the enormous volume of new Government stock which would come on the market in exchange for stocks in nationalized undertakings as the range of nationalization broadened, but undoubtedly he had this tendency in mind.

So there is a struggle developing between Mr. Dalton and the investors. The Chancellor is determined that nationalization shall be carried out on terms which will not overburden the Exchequer. The investors are determined not to accept 2½ per cent if with any degree of security they can get a "reasonable" return on their outlay.

Strength has developed among ordinary industrial issues which would not in normal conditions be regarded as any kind of substitutes for gilt-edged holdings. Government bonds are inclined to weakness, in the belief that interest rates cannot be fully maintained if large quantities of new stock come on the market.

When all the Government's present plans are carried out there will still be about four-fifths of the national economy under private ownership, and this fact needs to be borne in mind by anyone foretelling transformation of the investment scene by nationalization. However, with the huge Government debt always a dominant factor in the capital market, even a comparatively moderate extension of Treasury financing may have disproportionate effects. Undoubtedly, the trend is towards lending to the Government, and away from investment in industry.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Interest Widespread This Year in Manitoba's Mineral Areas

By JOHN M. GRANT

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(*Continued on Page* 63)

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HON. LIONEL CHEVRIER, K.C.
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Lionel Chevrier

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This traffic benefits not only the transportation services but those serving them; coal miners, ship chandlers, steel makers, oil refiners, tire manufacturers, and all the other producers upon which the transportation services depend. Pulp and paper expenditures benefit every business in the land.

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* 82 COMPANIES, SMALL AND LARGE, WITH 108 MILLS FROM COAST TO COAST

Labor Program Limits Field of Investment

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

As the range of nationalization in Britain extends, the field of high-yielding investments narrows, says Mr. Marston. A struggle is developing between Mr. Dalton, who is determined that nationalization shall be carried out on terms which will not burden the Exchequer, and investors generally. The latter are determined not to be content with 2½ per cent if with any degree of security they can get a better return. The fact that about four-fifths of the national economy will still be under private ownership after all Labor's present plans for nationalization are carried out must, however, be taken into consideration.

London.

THE terms of nationalization of the British railway are quite unlike those applied to the Cable and Wireless combine or the coal-mines. They involve a straightforward exchange of Government stock for railway stock, without the companies themselves as intermediaries and without the virtual prohibition of dealing in the compensation stock which was so severely criticized in the Coal Bill. The new principle may have a profound effect on the investment scene.

The latest essay in nationalization is by far the largest yet: it involves about £1,000 million of capital. It covers the four mainline railways, with their inflated capital structures; the London Passenger Transport Board, formed in 1934 in a not altogether successful attempt to rationalize for the public's benefit the bus, tramway and underground railway systems of London; and the network of canals, much less developed in Britain than on the Continent but still important. Road transport undertakings are presumably to follow.

The scale of this operation is so vast that it has brought sharply to notice a change in investment which had previously been only vaguely recognized. As the range of nationalization extends, the field of high-yielding investments narrows.

A natural result of Mr. Dalton's intensive drive to cheap money has been the search for yields much higher than the rates—now 2¼ to 2½ per cent—obtainable on Government stocks. When the principle of nationalization was announced for the Bank of England, the collieries, the iron and steel industries, the railways, electricity and gas, and telecommunications, the relevant stocks were weak.

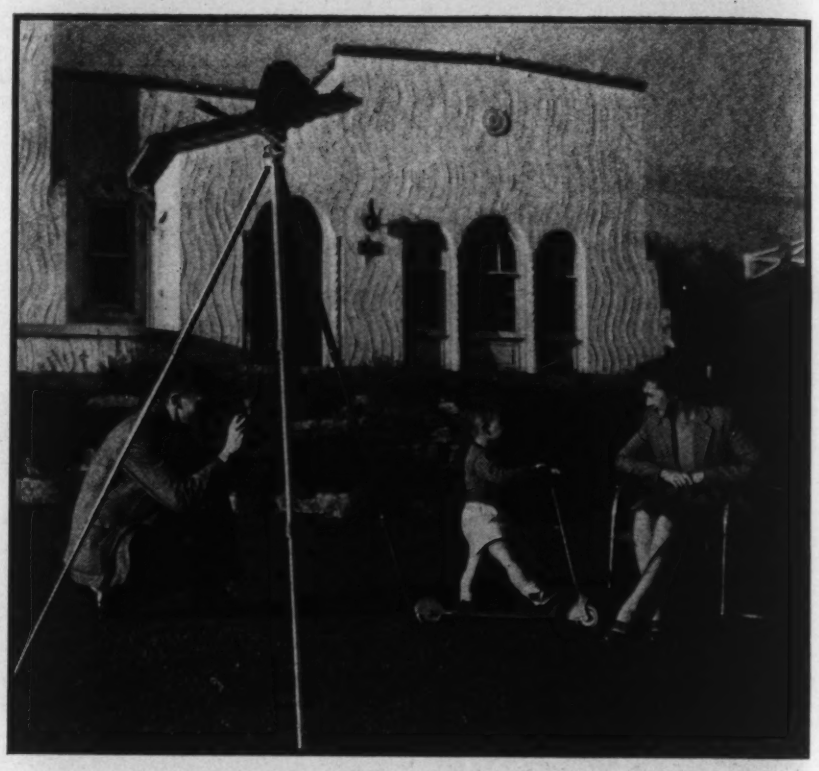
Favorable Response

Nationalization of the Bank of England was carried through without disturbance. Then the terms of Cable and Wireless compensation were made known, and the stocks responded favorably. The Coal Bill was a less happy affair, as the whole problem was so complicated that the act of compensation could evidently not be completed within four years or so; but when the total compensation sum was made known the shares, in this case also, were buoyant.

The nationalization picture began to assume a different hue. Present owners of the capital came to see

(*Continued on Next Page*)

"Design in Industry" Exhibit Makes Use of Canadian Ideas



In a land where a relatively small market is spread over a large area, manufacturers were forced in pre-war years to compete with production from Britain's centralized factory areas and mass-produced articles from the U.S. The reconversion shuffle brought to light the fact that if home factories were to stay in business, even on less than a war-production scale, manufacturers must become more closely connected with Canadian designers in order to clarify for the public the aims, requirements and merits of home designs. With this in view the National Gallery, National Research Council, the Department of Reconstruction and the National Film Board sponsored a "Design in Industry" exhibit which ends in Montreal this week and will next be in Toronto in January. This aluminum camera tripod will not rust. Scooter is made in two sections.

Three-quarter depth drawers in functional desk leave space for shelves on opposite side. Toy (below) includes dog with movable legs and head.

—Photos, National Film Board

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Slavery by Popular Vote

By P. M. RICHARDS

BEHIND our immediate, pressing alarms about the atom bomb and Soviet aggression and the condition of Europe and the housing crisis, there is the big unanswered question: Can Democracy be made to work? Or perhaps it should be: Is there something fundamentally wrong with the system of Democracy as we know it? Does it in very truth carry within itself the seeds of its own destruction? Mostly we do not face these questions frankly, not knowing the answers, or rather lacking faith in the truth of the conventional answers.

I have just been reading "By Vote of the People,"* a new book by Willis J. Ballinger, for nine years Economic Adviser to the U.S. Federal Trade Commission. It makes very pertinent reading for students of the course of Democracy and the private enterprise system today. Mr. Ballinger's thesis is that, in numerous instances in the past, democracy and personal freedom and private initiative have perished, not because dictatorship was imposed from above but because discouraged peoples voted themselves into virtual slavery when prolonged bad times made authoritarian government look attractive. These bad times resulted, in every case, from the mis-operation of capitalism, when the holders of economic power used it to strangle business competition and create monopoly and privilege.

Ballinger warns us that these evils exist and are increasing today, and that the trend of popular thinking follows the pattern that has led to loss of liberty in the past. A whole-hearted believer in the merits of a soundly-operated capitalism, he presents specific proposals for reform, all intended to make the productive system function more freely and abundantly.

Opportunity for the Individual

An individual cannot vote freely if he does not enjoy economic freedom, says Ballinger. When the economic life of the individual can be controlled by government, political freedom cannot exist even though the individual may retain an empty right to participate in government. The basis of political liberty is the existence of opportunity for the individual voter to make a living without the government having the power to interfere with or destroy that opportunity. Only in a capitalist system can political opposition be substantially protected from economic retaliation by government. For government to control the economic system and the economic life of the individual, it is necessary to expel competition from the system and to make all economic initiative the creature of the state.

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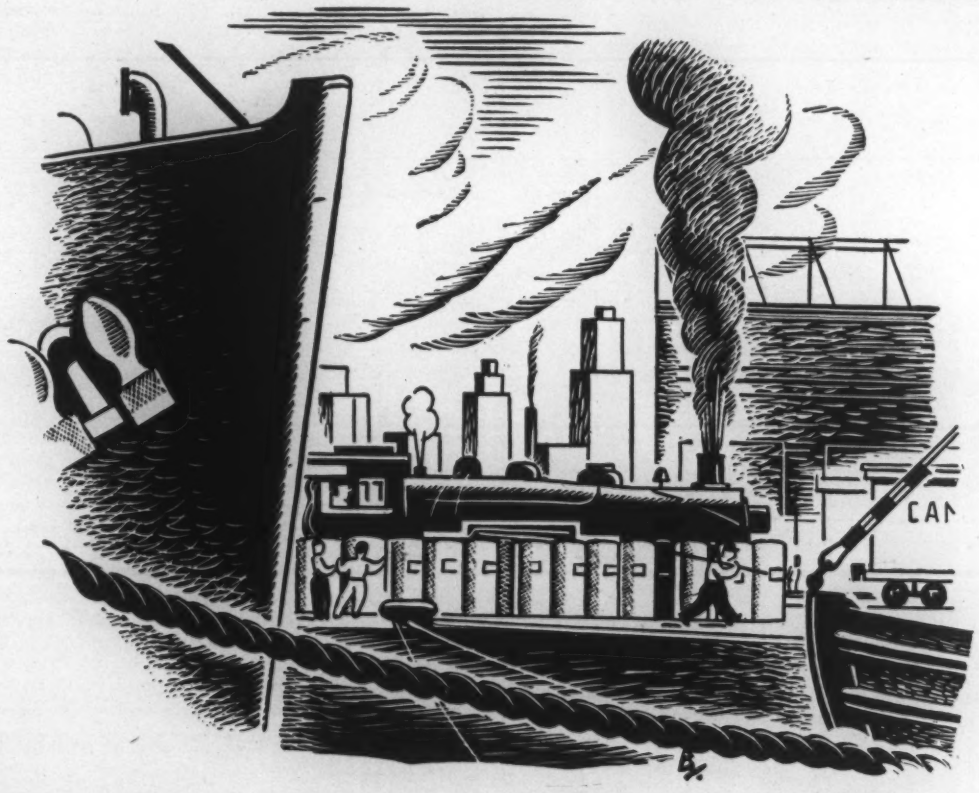

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Standard Chemical Company
LIMITED
DIVIDEND — PREFERENCE STOCK

NOTICE is hereby given that a Quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Percent (1¼%) on the issued 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable on the 1st day of March, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1947.

By Order of the Board,
G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.
December 5th, 1946

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

2ND JANUARY 1947

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 14th instant.

By Order of the Board,
P. SIMMONDS
Manager.
5th December 1946.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

J.S.B., Dalhousie, N.B. — Officials of AUMAQUE GOLD MINES, with property in Bourlamaque township, Quebec, adjoining south and east of Lamaque Gold Mines, estimate that ample funds are available to bring the mine into production if the present development program warrants this step The company reported net liquid assets on October 31 of $730,000, plus a further $90,000 to be received under stock agreement, and a continuation of current favorable ore developments is expected to necessitate production plans. The new oreshoot on the 500-foot level west drift has been opened for approximately 155 feet. The last reported face showed a grade of close to $12 per ton across a width of 3.7 feet. A good-sized orebody is believed in the making here. Previously, three short shoots, the longest 93 feet, had been opened in development on the 250 and 500-foot horizons, hence the present situation leads to the hope that longer ore lengths may be obtained in this section. It is possible, officials believe, judging from a drill intersection above the 375-foot level that the two short shoots encountered on the 250-foot level may represent the top of the same structure which is getting stronger at depth and may merge into one continuous body below the present levels.

A.M.H., Pembroke, Ont.—I understand that directors of ELMAC MALARTIC MINES, owning 656 acres in Dubuisson township, Quebec, recently decided to suspend operations due to the fact that correlation of ore values into ore shoots had not been found possible. However, it is not believed that the possibilities of the property have by any means been exhausted, but further work is unlikely until mine financing conditions improve. Over $200,000 was expended in following up indications of ore secured in the western shaft and eastern sections of the property. While considerable encouragement was met with at various stages of the surface and underground programs, detailed work failed to establish any commercial ore tonnage. The management is leaving an air lift in the water so that workings can be pumped out again on short notice.

P.V.S., Belleville, Ont.—TIP TOP CANNERS LTD., was incorporated in 1928 and processes canned fruits, vegetables, jams, etc., at its three modern plants located at Burlington, Greensville and Otterville in Ontario. The company also maintains warehouses, a cold-storage plant and a plant for the processing of apple pectin. Taking into consideration the extraordinary large pack this year it is estimated that the class "A" dividend requirements will be earned at least four times after all excess profits are taken into consideration. The company has total assets as of April 30, 1946, of $569,014 against current liabilities of $48,147.

F.L.D., Glace Bay, N.S. — While earnings of NORANDA MINES were substantially higher in the third quarter of the current year as compared with the previous three months the profit for the first nine months of the year showed a considerable decline from the like period last year. Net profit for the third quarter was $1,810,402, or 81 cents per share, despite the reduction in the gold price and the serious labor situation. Net earnings for the June quarter were $1,373,098, or 61 cents per share. For the first nine months of 1946, estimated net profit was $5,080,402, or $2.27 per share, as against $7,006,579, or $3.13 per share in the first nine months of last year.

A. R. C., Outremont, Que.—You have been correctly informed, WASA LAKE GOLD MINES plans a re-organization, giving one share of a new company for two of the present. The proposal has been approved by the directors and will be submitted to shareholders at a meeting in Montreal on December 19. Towagmac Exploration Company, one of the largest shareholders, has agreed to purchase outright 250,000 of the new shares at $1 per share and will take an option to buy an additional 750,000 shares at from $1 to $1.50 per share. If the above options are exer-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Market Pros and Cons

BY HARUSPEX

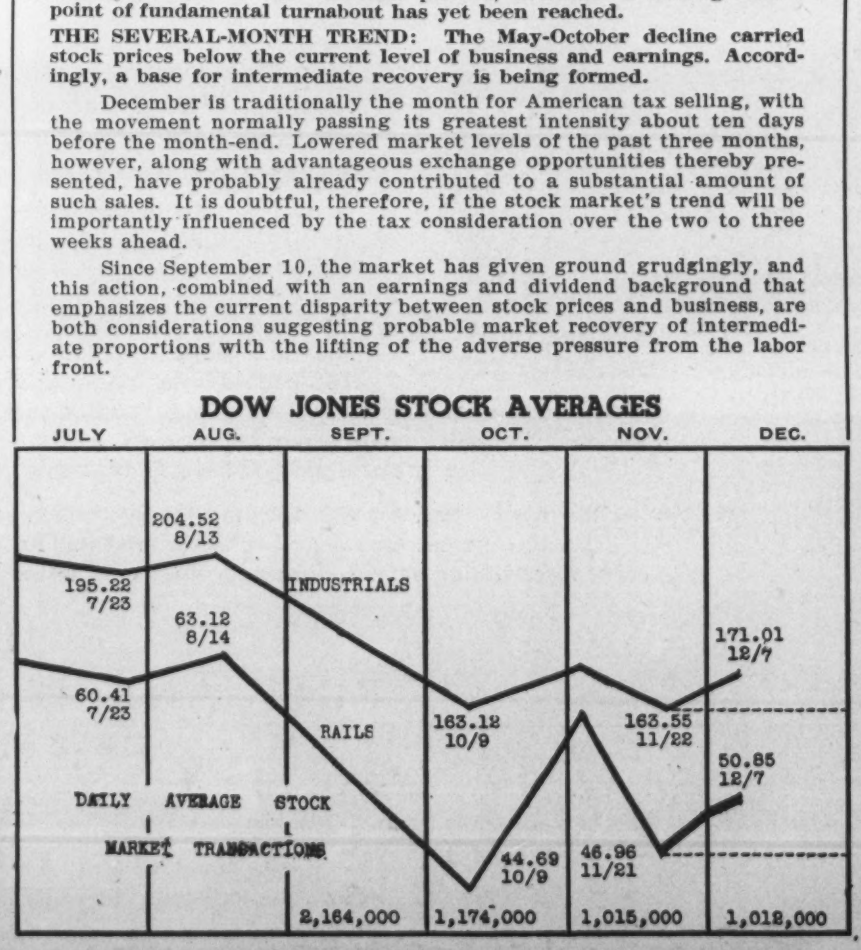
THE LONG-TERM N.Y. STOCK MARKET TREND: While the decline of the past several months has gone some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached.

THE SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: The May-October decline carried stock prices below the current level of business and earnings. Accordingly, a base for intermediate recovery is being formed.

December is traditionally the month for American tax selling, with the movement normally passing its greatest intensity about ten days before the month-end. Lowered market levels of the past three months, however, along with advantageous exchange opportunities thereby presented, have probably already contributed to a substantial amount of such sales. It is doubtful, therefore, if the stock market's trend will be importantly influenced by the tax consideration over the two to three weeks ahead.

Since September 10, the market has given ground grudgingly, and this action, combined with an earnings and dividend background that emphasizes the current disparity between stock prices and business, are both considerations suggesting probable market recovery of intermediate proportions with the lifting of the adverse pressure from the labor front.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED
DIVIDEND No. 74

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending December 31st, 1946 payable by cheque dated January 15th 1947, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1946. Such cheques will be mailed on January 15th, 1947, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.
Vancouver, B.C.
December 7th, 1946.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending December 31st, 1946, payable January 20th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1946.

By Order of the Board.
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

Western Grocers Limited

Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared, payable January 15th, 1947, to shareholders of record December 13th, 1946:

35c a share on the Preferred Shares $1.40 Series $20.00 par

or alternatively $1.75 a share on the Preferred Shares $100.00 par not yet exchanged for $20.00 par shares;

37½c a share on the Class A Shares

or alternatively $1.50 a share on the Common Shares not yet exchanged for Class A Shares.

Winnipeg, December 2nd, 1946.
W. P. RILEY,
President.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

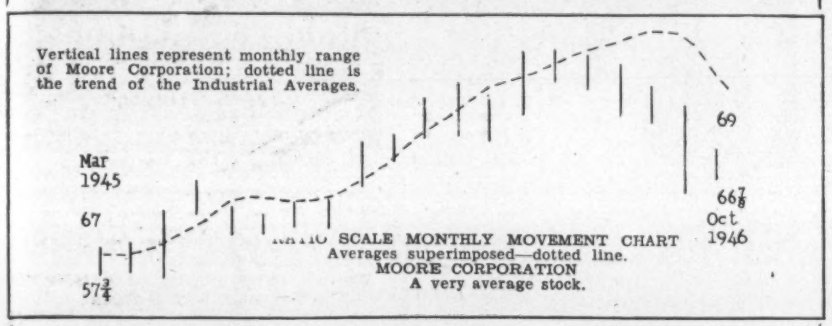
1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

MOORE CORPORATION LIMITED

			Averages		Moore	
PRICE 31 Oct. 46	—$ 67.00					
YIELD	— 4.3%	Last 1 month	Down	1.7%	Down	1.4%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 102	Last 12 months	Up	7.1%	Up	3.0%
GROUP	— "A"	1942-1946 range	Up	160.0%	Up	105.1%
FACTORS	— Neutral	1946 decline	Down	18.9%	Down	19.7%



RATIO SCALE MONTHLY MOVEMENT CHART
Averages superimposed—dotted line.
MOORE CORPORATION
A very average stock.

SUMMARY: Moore Corporation can best be summarized as a very average stock of the investment class. This analysis can be visualized from the ratio scale chart above; the only divergence of Moore from the trend of the Averages has been during the past few months when a slight adjustment to U.S. conditions and exchange appears to have been taking place.

We place considerable reliance in the ability of the Investment Index to forecast coming changes in the dividend rate of many stocks. In the case of Moore Corporation this barometer is pointing to "No Change."

Unless something occurs that is not evident at the moment it seems likely that Moore Corporation will continue to be a high grade investment stock that will fluctuate with, but hardly exceed, the movement of the Averages.

cised in full, the new company will receive $1,250,000 in cash, and there would remain 1,061,048 shares in the treasury to provide funds for the completion of the mill, plant and working capital. Inasmuch as only 122,097 shares remain unissued in the treasury of Wasa Lake Gold Mines, the directors are of the opinion the only feasible way to secure the necessary finances to complete the proposed development program is for the company to sell all its assets subject to its liabilities to a new company, and to finance such development program by the sale of shares of the new company. The shaft at the property has been completed to 400 feet and preliminary results from the underground work are reported to have checked very well with the drilling as regards grade and tonnage possibilities. In order to block out a definite tonnage of ore, it will be necessary to sink to 600 feet and also develop the ore zone at that horizon.

T. F. B., Toronto, Ont.—Net income of MOLSON'S BREWERY LTD. for the year ended Sept. 30, 1946, amounted to $1,606,914, not including $74,001 of refundable portion of taxes, which was equal to $2.14 per share, excluding, or $2.24 per share including, the refundable tax. These figures cannot be strictly measured against the preceding year, when net income was $1,033,924, or $1.37 per share excluding, or $1.66 per share, including the refundable tax, since during the year all the capital stock of Molson's (Ontario) Ltd., an agency selling the company's products in Ontario, was purchased and the operations of this wholly owned subsidiary incorporated in the operating statement and balance sheet. Operating profit for the latest year was $3,773,721 and net revenue from investments, interest and rentals amounted to $105,198. Deductions included depreciation of $132,933, contributions to pension fund of $160,097, and income tax provision of $1,858,517. Net working capital was slightly increased during the year to $6,297,562.

W. L. H., Kelowna, B.C.—I understand that a recent financing agreement with Vancouver interests will, if exercised in full, provide the treasury of UTICA MINES (1937) LTD. in the Slocan district of British Columbia, with a total of $140,000. This is estimated sufficient for purchase of a 50-ton mill and carrying development to the production stage. Considerable preparatory work was accomplished this year and it is proposed to have underground development and diamond drilling crews carry forward the blocking out of ore throughout the winter with a view to production next spring. High grade silver ore taken out in development will be shipped during the winter. Officials anticipate a substantial profit at present metal prices and provision will be made for stepping up mill capacity as development warrants. Dr. Victor Dolmage, consulting geologist, in a report on the property describes it as "an unusually attractive opportunity to mine silver-lead-zinc ores" and points out that "these three metals command a higher combined price than at any previous time." Already a substantial amount of ore is reported indicated on the fifth level.

J. M. L., Truro, N.S.—The shaft at BUFFADISON GOLD MINES, in Louvicourt township, northwestern Quebec, is expected to reach its objective of 1,000 feet in the latter part of January. No lateral work is proposed until the shaft sinking has been completed. It recently reached a depth of 660 feet where the fourth level station was cut. Three zones containing ore values have been indicated by drilling. All these are located in the eastern section of the property and there is a large potential area in the western part still to be explored. The south vein is said to have been indicated for a length of 800 feet with an average grade of $21.70 over 3.4 feet. The north vein has been intersected by six holes covering a length of 600 feet and the indicated grade is $16.45 across 5.7 feet. A new shoot located by latest drilling from surface is reported to grade close to $22 per ton for a length of 400 feet. The property which adjoins west of Bevcourt, where shaft sinking is also underway, consists of 687 acres. Finances have been provided under agreement with Buffalo Canadian Gold Mines, in which Anglo-Huronian, Noranda and Newmont participated.

F. A. G., Windsor, Ont.—A total of 12 cents a share has been distributed in 1946 by CENTRAL PATRICIA GOLD MINES and this is the same amount paid in 1945. The initial quarterly payment for 1947, payable January 2, will however, be one cent less at two cents, and the directors have announced that this distribution will be made out of surplus account. The payment of three cents quarterly has been in effect for four years. While the ore position at the mine remains satisfactory the labor situation necessitated reduction of production in the last four months of the current year. If the labor situation improves it is hoped that production can be returned to normal early in 1947. The mill is currently handling around 250 tons daily, as compared with just under 300 tons a day in the first half of the year.

J. S. T., Camrose, Alta.—Yes, shipments to the NORANDA MINES smelter have had to be suspended by Powell Rouyn Gold Mines due to labor strike at the former property. I understand the company is taking advantage of the opportunity to catch up on development work which suffered from the labor shortage of the past few years. The company has a strong financial position and well able to proceed with the development program. Production and earnings were increased in the three months ended September 30, the second quarter of the company's current fiscal year. Operating profit for the quarter, before depreciation and write-offs, was $35,768, as against an operating loss of $43,896. in the June period. However, in comparing the latest quarterly figures with those of the previous period, it should be noted that the revenue and profit for the last three months consisted partly of retroactive allowance referable to operations of the June quarter.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY, LIMITED
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Branches in the principal cities of Canada
16

1900 - 1946
Chart of Interest Rates

Included with our "December Securities List" is a chart showing the trend of interest rates in Canada from 1900 to 1946 inclusive.

In periods such as the present, investment of current savings and re-investment of funds made available through the redemption of existing securities requires greater care and consideration to insure that a sound investment portfolio may be obtained to suit individual requirements.

To assist in the selection of suitable securities for current investment, our December list of Government and Municipal bonds as well as Corporation bonds and shares has been prepared.

"December Securities List" will be furnished upon request by telephone or mail.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited
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First Mortgage 4% Sinking Fund Bonds

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Price: 100 and interest

The Company, through its General Engineering Division, is a source of supply of equipment for practically every type of industry in Canada.

Through its Consumer Products Division, the Company is producing goods for distribution through public utilities, and appliance, automotive and hardware wholesalers and retailers; and volume production of such items is planned for the coming year.

For the year ending March 31, 1947, sales are expected to exceed $6,000,000 As at October 31, 1946, orders booked for delivery in the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1947, exceeded $2,750,000.

For the five months ended August 31, 1946, earnings before bond interest and depreciation were $143,719; and after depreciation were $108,272. Maximum annual interest charges on the new First Mortgage Bonds will be $70,000.

We offer these bonds as principals; and recommend them for investment.

Descriptive circular available upon request.

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TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
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ABOUT INSURANCE

U.S. Department of Commerce Aids Insurance Expansion

By GEORGE GILBERT

In evident recognition of the importance in the country's economy of international insurance business as an "invisible export," the U.S. Department of Commerce has set up an Insurance Division for the purpose of aiding U.S. insurance companies in the expansion of their business abroad.

It is also true that the spreading and diversification of risks, which would be a most important technical result of any expansion in international insurance business, will contribute to all insurance markets participating in the process as users and providers of insurance facilities.

TO AID in the sound expansion of the international business of United States insurance and reinsurance companies, the U.S. Department of Commerce in February of this year organized an Insurance Division with Jerome Sachs as chief. In a recent statement, Mr. Sachs pointed out that the Insurance Division is part of a larger group which was organized in October, 1945, by Henry Wallace, then Secretary of Commerce, and which was called the Office of International Trade.

This Office of International Trade is specifically directed "to encourage and facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade; promote stability of international economic relations; co-operate with other nations in the solving of trade and exchange problems through international organizations and conferences; assist other nations towards higher economic development as a means of stimulating United States and world trade; foster and promote United States trade interests in exports, imports and the maintenance of full employment, and reduce obstacles to and restrictions upon international trade." It is the purpose of the Insurance Division to do its part in carrying out these aims by developing programs and rendering services which will promote the expansion of the international business of United States insurance companies.

Basic Considerations

Its plans, which are still in the development stage, are being made, it is announced, in the light of the following basic considerations: "A country cannot export unless it imports. The success of any program for the expansion of international trade will be measured by the extent to which imports and exports are encouraged at the same time, and the extent to which a long-term balancing of total imports and exports is achieved."

It is pointed out that the Insurance Division will accordingly follow procedures and render services to United States and foreign insurance and reinsurance interests which will have as their purpose the use by the United States insurance market of foregoing insurers and reinsurers, and, reciprocally, the use by foreign insurance markets of United States insurers and reinsurers.

It is the view of Mr. Sachs that the Bretton Woods currency stabilization plan is providing favorable conditions for the expansion of international insurance and reinsurance activity, and a great opportunity for insurance to achieve the internationalization on which it thrives. He said: "The decisive impact and influence of a stabilized international currency situation on international insurance activity can well be appreciated when it is realized that the sale of insurance on an international basis involves the exporting and importing from one country to another of the promise to pay money."

There is no doubt that, as he said, the international spreading and diversification of risks which would be a vitally important technical result of any expansion of international insurance and reinsurance activity will contribute to the welfare of all insurance markets participating in this process as users and providers of insurance and reinsurance facilities.

Division's Activities

It is of particular interest to note the steps being taken by the Insurance Division to carry out its assigned responsibilities. As outlined by Mr. Sachs, it is now engaged and will be engaged in the future in the following activities. For the benefits of United States insurance and reinsurance organizations interested in the possibilities of expansion of their foreign business, he said, the Insurance Division obtains copies of requisite foreign insurance laws and regulations. It also reports on technical data and statistics which affect directly the conduct of insurance and reinsurance business within foreign countries.

On the other hand, for the benefit of foreign insurance and reinsurance organizations interested in the possibilities of expansion of their United States business, it provides copies of United States laws and regulations in effect in the separate states of the United States. It also reports on technical data and statistics which affect directly the conduct of the insurance business within the United States.

For the benefit of both United States and foreign insurance and reinsurance interests, he said, the Insurance Division strives to bring about such contacts as will reveal opportunities for United States insurance and reinsurance organizations in the United States.

With this object in mind, the Insurance Division, he said, maintains contact with foreign insurance representatives and missions visiting the United States, and United States insurance representatives and missions visiting foreign countries; with other United States Government departments; with United States and foreign owned insurance and reinsurance companies and associations located in the United States and abroad; with the supervisory insurance officials of the several states;

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2 Existing buildings can be utilized without extensive alterations.
3 Foundations are simple—No basement is necessary—The unit is completely bottom-supported—Loadings are low.
4 Exceedingly rapid steaming and ability to handle fluctuating loads is the result of the completely water-cooled furnace and elimination of thick refractory walls.
5 High sustained efficiency is obtained without economizers or air heaters—low excess air is obtained with any fuel.
6 All parts readily accessible for cleaning. The furnace is easily inspected during operation.
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¶ Incentive plans.
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¶ Surveys for the location of factories and branch warehouses.
¶ Surveys and installation of production, budgetary, profit and cost control methods and systems.
¶ Complete surveys of operations and organization.
Our booklet, "What is Industrial Engineering?" explains in some detail these phases of our service. We will be pleased to send you a copy on request.
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with the official of foreign governments charged with the supervision of insurance in such foreign countries.

According to Mr. Sachs, the Insurance Division, in addition to the direct aid which it gives to the insurance industry, aims to serve as one of the insurance industry's most vital contacts with the United States Government. Through its day to day dealings with United States insurance companies, he said, it is getting to know their problems and needs in so far as international insurance and reinsurance activities are concerned.

He added: "These are weighed and studied and are presented to the other proper United States Government departments and officials with suggestions for their possible solution. In this way the Insurance Division seeks to represent the interests of the United States insurance industry to the Government, and in reverse, to interpret the activities and policies of the Government to the insurance industry."

It is admitted that the measure of success achieved by the Insurance Division in realizing its aims depends in a very large degree upon the insurance industry itself. The insurance industry, it is pointed out, must assume a real responsibility for thoughtful and constructive planning of its international operations, and the Insurance Division must be kept informed of the industry's views, if it is to be helpful and effective as interpreters and expediters.

In the final analysis, said Mr. Sachs, the Insurance Division is motivated by the traditional aim of the U.S. Department of Commerce, which, applied to its assigned area of activity, would mean—to help the United States insurance industry help itself in its business with the world.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 59)

proximately 1,000 feet by diamond drilling in three orebodies on the Lynn Lake property. Values have since been returned from three of a number of drill holes put down beyond the "A" and "E" orebodies for possible extensions.

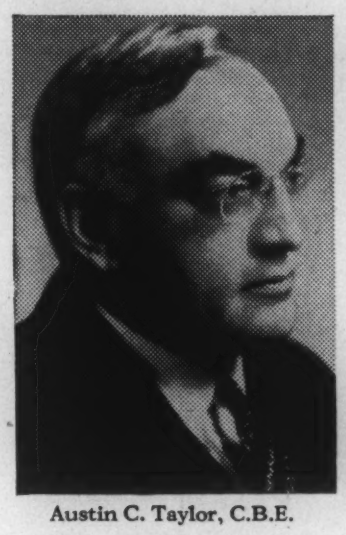
•

San Antonio Gold Mines, in the Rice Lake area, and Manitoba's leading straight gold producer, is now milling around 400 tons daily, still below the 550 tons of a few years ago. As labor improves it is able to step up its development program, of which the major undertaking at present is the sinking of the No. 4 shaft below the 16th level (2,450 feet) and the establishment of six more levels. Satisfactory results are reported from ore development. The labor situation has held up exploration of the adjoining Forty-Four Gold Mines, a subsidiary under financial and operating control. Drifting is proceeding on three new levels at Wekusko Consolidated's Ferro property in the Herb Lake section and results of first work are reported as encouraging. Headings are not yet far enough to reach the oreshoot outlined by diamond drilling for a length of 250 feet and averaging better than $9 across a width of 8.2 feet. Wekusko is financed by a number of well-known mining companies. At the company's subsidiary, Squall Lake Gold Mines, located 15 miles to the northwest, deep diamond drilling has commenced, but there has been no word yet as to results. Ogama-Rockland Gold Mines, controlled by Gunnar Gold Mines, has commenced lateral work on three levels at its property in the Long Lac section of Manitoba.

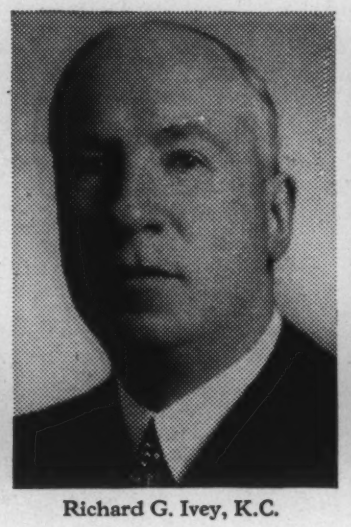
•

Mill construction at Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines will commence next spring and initial production is expected in the latter part of the year, according to G. R. Burge, president, in the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. All equipment has been ordered and some is now on the property. The amount of power available on mill completion will determine the rate of output at the beginning. Diesel and local hydro power will be utilized until the Dominion government plant is completed in 1948. The orebodies in the No. 2 shaft area will be prepared for mining by the time the mill is ready. First stoping will be done in this area and no further underground work is proposed in the No. 1 shaft area until milling has started. Work in the No. 1 shaft area is said to have closely confirmed drilling indications and drifting on the first level at the No. 2 shaft, 5,700 feet north of No. 1, has been progressing in the high grade orebody since October. Substantial ore findings at Akaitcho Yellowknife, adjoining north of Giant, are considered of importance to the latter company. Ore conditions have

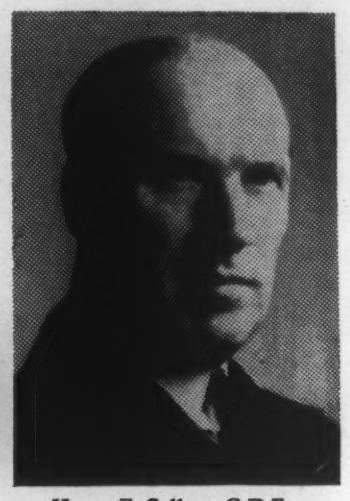
(*Continued on Page* 64)



Austin C. Taylor, C.B.E.



Richard G. Ivey, K.C.



Henry E. Sellers, C.B.E.

ROYAL TRUST DIRECTORS:—Announcement has been made by R. P. Jellett, President of The Royal Trust Company, of the appointment of three new Directors. Austin C. Taylor, prominent business executive and mining engineer of Vancouver; Richard G. Ivey, well-known corporation lawyer and business man of London, Ont.; and Henry E. Sellers of Winnipeg, President of Federal Grain Limited, and director of a number of other companies. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Sellers are also members of the local Advisory Boards of the Company at Vancouver and Winnipeg, respectively.

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As gifts crisscross the festive land, he needs help and gets it—*in writing*.

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Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies

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MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Agency Inquiries Invited

"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 63)

been traced to within 50 feet of the boundary with Giant and approximately 5,500 feet of unexplored Giant ground lies between the Akaitcho and Giant's most northerly hole. Up to June 30, 1946, the sum of $1,051,256 had been charged to deferred development and administrative expenditures. Current assets of same date totalled $2,904,430 against current liabilities of $284,445.

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Production of Ontario's gold mines during the first 10 months of 1946 amounted to $54,612,880 against $48,377,070 for the comparable period of last year. Tonnage milled for the 10 months last year totalled 5,056,030 and in 1946 this figure rose to 6,014,482. Statistics covering the output during the month of October show an increase over the two previous months so far as tonnage milled, gold recovered and value are concerned. Value of October production was $5,391,540 as against $5,023,191 a year ago. In reporting an increase in gold production for the month of September, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics states this was due to the upturn in Ontario and the Yukon, output in other areas being reduced. Employment in producing lode gold mines in Canada reached a new low for the year in September.

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A group of 10 individuals and companies, namely Karl J. Springer, Wm. F. James, Jas. Y. Murdoch, Noranda Mines, Moneta, F. V. C. Hewitt, A. T. Brooke, Trans American Mining Corp., John S. Brown and Acadia Securities Ltd., has purchased 600,000 shares of Brown-McDade Mines Ltd. at 50 cents per share and been granted options on an additional 900,000 shares. Of these 400,000 at $1 are to be taken up by October 1, 1947, 250,000 at $2 by January 1, 1949 and 250,000 at $2 by October 1, 1949. If all options are exercised the company will be provided with a total of $1,700,000 and 500,000 shares will still remain in the treasury. The property, a gold-silver one, is located at Victoria Creek, Carmacks area, Yukon Territories. Development work this year has established the existence of a strong zone of shearing, W. V. Smitheringale, engineer and geologist, states. A main mineral zone 900 feet in length, approximately 15 feet in width, carries gold values of 0.4 to 0.5 ounces and silver three to six ounces. The finances secured to date will be utilized to drive an adit into the main ore zone and carry out 2,000 to 3,000 feet lateral work, for shaft sinking and underground development, erect buildings, etc.

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Shares of Kirkland Golden Gate Mines (formerly Golden Gate Mining Company) have been listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The company is reported making good progress in getting the property, in the Kirkland Lake area, ready for production and it is anticipated the mill can be started about January 1st. Electric power has been turned on and the crusher should be installed shortly. Mill feed will come from the Crescent shaft area where work continues steadily underground. The shaft is to be deepened to provide two more levels at 525 and 650 feet.

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The strike at Noranda Mines, large Quebec, copper-gold producer, had at time of writing stopped all mining operations completely, with the company's smelter operating at less than 50 per cent capacity, according to J. Y. Murdoch, president. The company's mine and smelter employs 1,175 men and Mr. Murdoch estimated that between 800 and 900 men, mostly underground workers, were on strike. There were at that time hundreds of men still inside the plant, he said, but there was no mining going on. Any underground workers still in were working in the smelter. The company was shorthanded before the strike as the normal working force is 1,800. The biggest stumbling block in the way of settlement appears to be in the union's demand for a check-off. Waite Amulet Mines, and Normetals, which ship copper concentrates, and Francoeur, Elder and Powell Rouyn, shippers of gold flexing ore, are reported stockpiling for the time being.

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Levels at 150 and 275 feet have been established at Lingman Lake Gold Mines, in the Kenora district about 25 miles from the Ontario-Manitoba border, and crosscutting and diamond drilling is now underway on the first horizon. Four zones, all carrying impressive ore indications were outlined by diamond drilling and crosscuts are being driven both north and south to the main zones. Indicated ore in all four zones is estimated by Mark G. Smerchanski, engineer in charge, at about 250,000 tons to 100 feet in depth or about 2,500 tons per vertical foot of depth, with an uncut grade of $22 per ton and tentative cut grade of $14 to $15 per ton. The most important of the indicated ore zones appears to be the north structure, which in 18 holes, spaced at approximately 80-foot average intervals, shows a length of 1,400 feet, open to the east, and an average uncut grade of $36.65 over an average width of 5.8 feet. The ore estimate, according to Mr. Smerchanski, suggests an operation of between 350 and 400 tons daily on which basis it is calculated operating costs should not be higher than $7 to $8 per ton.

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East Sullivan Mines, in Bourlamaque township, northwestern Quebec, expects completion of shaft sinking to a depth of 450 feet in January when lateral development will commence on all three levels with objective of demarcating ore measures and preparing the mine for production as rapidly as possible, it is officially stated. The five-compartment shaft, which will be utilized primarily to develop the large orebodies indicated by diamond drilling, had at last report passed the 300-foot mark with stations excavated at the 150 and 300-foot horizons.

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable December 16th, 1946 to Shareholders of record at close of business December 5th, 1946.

(Signed) W. S. Barber,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Consider Your Investments—*Now!*

This year end is a good time thoughtfully to review your investment holdings and consider whether you can make advantageous changes in them. If the answer is "No", so much the better. If the answer is "maybe", then perhaps we can help you with suggestions. Send us a memo of your holdings, and where we can suggest worthwhile "switches", we will tell you so; and give you the facts upon which suggestions are based.

Private Wire to Montreal and New York

Milner, Ross & Co.
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
330 BAY STREET TORONTO
Hamilton Brantford Brampton Vancouver

These bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

REFUNDING ISSUE

$1,000,000

Economic Investment Trust Limited

(*Incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada*)

First Collateral Trust Series "B" 17-Year 3% Bonds

To be dated as of January 1st, 1947 **To mature January 1st, 1964**

Principal and semi-annual interest, January 1st and July 1st, payable in lawful money of Canada at any office of the bankers of the Company in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Coupon bonds in denominations of $500 and $1,000 registrable as to principal only. Redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Company at any time on thirty days' prior notice at 101 up to and including January 1st, 1955; thereafter at 100½ up to and including January 1st, 1960; thereafter on or prior to maturity at 100; in each case with accrued and unpaid interest to date of redemption.

Trustee: The Canada Trust Company

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds will be investments in which The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, (Dominion) as amended states that Companies registered under it may invest their funds.

The proceeds to be received by the Company from the sale of the Bonds now being offered are to be wholly applied to the extent thereof to defray the cost to the Company of redeeming on January 2nd, 1947, all of the First Collateral Trust Series "A" Fifteen-Year 4% Bonds of the Company in aggregate principal amount of $1,000,000 at 103 and accrued interest.

We, as principals, offer these Series "B" Bonds, subject to prior sale, for delivery if, as and when issued and accepted by us and subject to the approval of all legal details by L. A. Landriau, Esq., K.C., Toronto, on our behalf, and by Messrs. Blake, Anglin, Osler & Cassels, Toronto, on behalf of the Company.

Price: 97 and accrued interest

An Offering Circular containing a copy of all information filed with the Secretary of State of Canada under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, as amended, will be promptly furnished upon request.

Cochran, Murray & Co., Limited

Dominion Bank Building

Toronto

The statements contained herein are based upon information which we believe to be reliable, but are in no event to be construed as representations by us.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 83

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.25 per share on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, with a bonus of $1.00 per share for the six months ending December 31st, 1946, has this day been declared payable on the 15th day of January, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of December, 1946.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,

J. E. RILEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q.,
December 9th, 1946.